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Page

hultz Is Positive on Soviet Arms Offers

y Matthew C. Quinn
United Press International

ASHINGTON — Secretary of George P. Shultz said Friday recent Soviet arms-control osals have substance and the hey have been made privately ood sign.

ferring to the Soviet propos- Mr. Shultz said in a U.S. gov- ment television interview ed to Europe: "We have to and see what they do and the fact that they have made proposals, they have a propagandistic value of course. But there's also substance in them."

"And in some cases," he added, "proposals have been made privately rather than through the press. So I personally think that's a good sign."

Mr. Shultz also took issue with statements that President Ronald Reagan had declared the unratified SALT-2 nuclear arms agreement with Moscow "dead."

"He didn't say that," Mr. Shultz told one journalist. "He didn't use that word. However, I think the point is that the president has sought to shift gears and to substitute one form of restraint for another."

Mr. Reagan said in late May that the United States planned to exceed the limits of the treaty later this year.

A Soviet diplomat said Friday that "a chaotic arms competition might ensue" if the arms limits were violated and the demise of the unratified treaty would affect chances for a superpower summit meeting "in the most negative way."

Oleg Sokolov, deputy chief of the Soviet Embassy, said if the United States exceeded the limits of the treaty, the Soviet Union would not be bound by the pact and would act to preserve "strategic parity." He said the Soviet response would be "proportionate," but he would not elaborate.

"The Soviet Union would not be able to remain a passive onlooker," he told a new conference at the embassy.

He said that should Mr. Reagan reverse his decision, "It certainly enhances the prospect, not only for relations in general, but for the summit meeting in particular."

"It would be positive for the arms control regime," he said. "It would be positive for the overall atmosphere in our relations, and for enhancing the prospects of the future accords which are now being discussed in Geneva."

"The reverse is true," he said. "The actual abandonment and actual technical and physical withdrawal of the United States from SALT-2 would affect the situation in the most serious, negative way."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that the SALT-2 restraints on strategic nuclear weapons "no longer exist." Mr. Reagan later endorsed the statement and said, "We are going to try and replace it with a better deal."

Mr. Shultz indicated no change from that policy in his remarks, but took sharp issue with the word "dead" — used in many newspaper headlines Friday — to describe the White House assessment of SALT-2's status.

"People asking questions like yourself keep trying to insert that word 'dead' into other people's mouths and you haven't succeeded," Mr. Shultz told one questioner.

[Officials told reporters that Mr. Speakes was not available for comment on the Shultz denial, Reuters reported from Washington.]

"What the president is seeking is a regime of mutual restraint that looks at what they do and and places what we do alongside of it," he said. "We're definitely not talking about an escalation, an arms race, quite to the contrary."

Mr. Shultz was asked about various Soviet proposals in recent days to reduce the levels of both nuclear and conventional arms.

The Soviet Union, in Geneva Wednesday, gave the United States a new proposal to reduce strategic nuclear armaments. Earlier in the week, the Warsaw Pact nations proposed a large reduction of allied and Soviet bloc conventional forces in Europe, starting with reductions of between 100,000 and 150,000 troops on each side.

Mr. Shultz said he would not discuss the Soviet proposals in substance "because they're being studied and we'll have a careful response."

But he said a major stumbling bloc in negotiations on reducing conventional forces has been the issue of verification.

■ *House Panel Backs SALT*

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has adopted a resolution urging the Reagan administration to stay within numerical limits on nuclear weapons set by the SALT-2 pact with the Soviet Union, The New York Times reported from Washington. The vote on Thursday was 29-11.

For Reagan, It Wasn't in the Cards

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Index *ards* have become *something of* trademark for President Ron- ld Reagan, but in his 37th na- onally televised news confer- nce Wednesday night, they were *is undoing.*

Mr. Reagan appeared halting, istracted and confused during e half-hour session. He misun- erstood two questions and gave umbling answers to others.

According to an assistant, Mr. eagan realized that he had rned in a bad performance. As e left the podium, he turned to is aides and vowed, "I'll never o that again."

What Mr. Reagan had done, hey discovered, was to devise on is own a new system for select- ng the correspondents he want- d to recognize. When the news onference got under way, Mr. eagan got lost, struggling to fig- re out who he was going to ecognize next.

Before each press conference, Mr. Reagan rehearses for hours with aides. Those who were pre- ent *this week said he* appeared o have a good grasp of the mate- ial. "He was up," said one. "He was snappy."

At the end of the rehearsals, owever, this official said, Mr. Reagan began wondering "why I have to call on the same people all the time." As a result, he de- cided to choose others, and

See REAGAN, Page 6

Vince Mannino/Reuters-UPI

President Ronald Reagan toyed with his decisions at a cabinet meeting Thursday with the help of a device that gave him four easy choices: Yes, No, Maybe and Scram. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger looks on.

Reuters

Bishop Tutu after his meeting with President Botha.

Reuters

A sampling of newspapers in Johannesburg Friday morning with reports on the state of emergency. The emergency decree severely restricts press coverage of the crisis.

Botha Meets With Tutu As Detentions Reach 1,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE TOWN — President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa met Friday with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, Nobel peace laureate and a moderate anti-apartheid activist, two days after the government imposed a state of emergency in an effort to quell black unrest. It was the first meeting between the two in six years.

After the meeting the bishop sharply criticized the countrywide clampdown, which was declared Wednesday at midnight.

"This is not likely to help restore law and order and peace and calm," Bishop Tutu said of the curbs at a press conference. "If we do have any calm, it will be very brittle, it will be superficial, it will be sullen, and at the slightest chance, it will be broken again."

Reports from South Africa on Friday put detentions under the state of emergency at between 1,000 and 2,000.

State-run television said Friday that 1,000 people had been detained ahead of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots next Monday, but the pro-government daily Citizen referred to 2,000.

Security officials said that seven persons had died in violent incidents since the emergency was declared, but added that the new regulations had already reduced "vandalism" in black townships.

The reasons for Bishop Tutu's 90-minute meeting with Mr. Botha, his longtime political enemy, were not disclosed.

The bishop, who is archbishop-elect of Cape Town, described the meeting as surprisingly friendly. He said that he and Mr. Botha had agreed on the importance of Christianity and on opposing Communism.

The government has defended the emergency, saying Communist-inspired opponents of the government plan to use the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising, to launch mass protests, guerrilla violence and sabotage. At least 570 persons died during the Soweto violence 10 years ago.

In the continuing effort to stem black dissent, police toured newspaper outlets in Johannesburg Friday, seizing copies of two anti-apartheid newspapers.

The targets were the black mass circulation daily, The Sowetan, and the Weekly Mail, whose printing works were raided on Thursday night by heavily armed police.

The white business community, meanwhile, reacted sharply to the state of emergency declaration. The Associated Chambers of Commerce said the decree was a severe setback for efforts to resolve the race crisis through negotiation.

The Federated Chamber of Industries said that it "dissociates itself from the strategy of political repression and economic isolationism to which the government is evidently committed."

Businessmen fear that a planned stay-away from work next Monday might be prolonged by the government's action. Several international corporations, including Colgate-Palmolive, Coca-Cola Bottling, Kodak, British Petroleum and Shell have given their workers the day off June 16.

Bishop Tutu said he disagreed with the government's ban on meetings to commemorate the emotive date, when police fired on black student demonstrators in Jo-

See TUTU, Page 6

President Reagan urged "maximum restraint" on all parties in South Africa. Page 6.

s SALT-2 Door Still Open?

pparent Shading of U.S. Position Follows Soviet Offer

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new Soviarms proposal may have figured President Ronald Reagan's aprent move on Wednesday to ade, but not to alter, his decision disavow the strategic arms limiion treaty of 1979, according to dministration officials.

The Soviet offer entails dropping e requirement that the United ates reduce its so-called forward- ased systems, meaning American ghter-bombers based in Western urope and on aircraft carriers, but ould raise the proposed limit on verall strategic nuclear forces to 000, from 6,000, the officials said.

The new offer is also said to ermit long-range sea-launched uise missiles rather than banning em as before. These missiles ould then be counted in the total f 8,000 nuclear bombs and missile arheads. This contrasts with the roposed American ceiling of 6,000 allistic missile warheads and air- unched cruise missiles only.

Officials said that Mr. Reagan as mindful of this offer in his comments on Wednesday and wished to avoid fouling the atmosphere created by the new proposal, presented in Geneva earlier in the day. The officials also said that Mr. Reagan might have wanted to mollify West European leaders who expressed disapproval of his decision on May 27 to abandon the 1979 treaty.

Other officials said that Mr. Reagan simply did not say what he wanted to say and that no importance should be attached to the shadings of tone and emphasis.

Mr. Reagan's answers on Wednesday, taken together with the affirmation on Thursday by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, that the 1979 treaty "no longer exists" seemed to put the administration in a position to have it both ways, if they choose.

Some may try to please hardliners by saying the treaty is finished while others can cite the seeming shadings to fence with critics at home and abroad.

This view appeared to hold even after Mr. Reagan said on Thursday: "Yes, I think you can trust what Larry Speakes said."

As explained by officials, Mr. Reagan was affirming on Wednesday that he would no longer be bound by the treaty, but the officials said there were two differences with the original announcement.

First, the disavowal on May 27 was explicit. On Wednesday, it was implicit. Although Mr. Speakes — and Mr. Reagan — made it explicit again on Thursday, the fact remains that officials are now in a position to cite the omission Wednesday as a sign of flexibility.

Second, Mr. Reagan said on May 27 that he "intended" to go beyond treaty limits in the fall by deploying additional cruise missiles on bombers without dismantling other missiles as compensation. Referring to that decision, Mr. Reagan said on Wednesday: "I did not make it now." He added that when he comes to it several months hence, his choice would

See ARMS, Page 6

NEWS ANALYSIS

Commonwealth Negotiating Effort: 'Obviously Something Has Snapped'

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — The co-chairmen of a Commonwealth group that tried and failed to mediate between the government in South Africa and its black opposition have signaled the start of an intensified international campaign for economic sanctions to bring about an end to apartheid.

The two leaders, former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia and Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, a former Nigerian head of state, charged on Thursday that the government of President Pieter W. Botha had pulled back from a clear opportunity for negotiations with black leaders who wanted to make an effort for a peaceful settlement.

They contended that the failure of their mission made sanctions a necessity for Western nations, especially Britain.

On Thursday, the two were midway in their presentation here of the 68-page final report of a Commonwealth mission known as the Eminent Persons Group when they were handed a bulletin reporting the reimposition of a state of emergency in South Africa. The bulletin seemed timed to coincide with the group's call for "concerted action of an effective kind" by the Commonwealth to prevent worsening violence.

Mr. Fraser, who at that moment was making the case for far-reaching sanctions by Britain and the United States, said it was a tragedy that the Botha government had not taken the opportunity for negotiations "when they knew it was within their grasp."

The seven-member Eminent Persons Group made two trips to southern Africa in three months to find a basis for negotiations, meeting with Mr. Botha and with a man the South African president has never seen, the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela.

General Obasanjo, who was permitted to meet Mr. Mandela three times at Pollsmoor Prison outside Cape Town, voiced the Commonwealth mission's conclusions when he said, "The South African government is not interested in negotiations at this point in time."

Although South Africa took itself out of the Commonwealth 25 years ago rather than bend to its strictures on apartheid, the Botha government at first appeared to welcome the negotiating overtures of the seven Commonwealth representatives, who were appointed by the 49-nation group after Britain held out against a program of sanctions last October.

Speaking in the House of Commons Thursday afternoon, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher avoided any restatement of her customary opposition to sanctions on grounds of both principle and practicality. She praised the Commonwealth group's approach to negotiations, but warned against "dashing into premature conclusions" that it had failed.

"We must not close the door to negotiations," Mrs. Thatcher said, making it clear that Britain would not be rushed into a program of sanctions. Britain earned an estimated $5.9 billion on trade, investments, and services in South Africa last year, about the same as it will earn this year on North Sea oil at current prices.

Mrs. Thatcher noted that the conclusion of the Commonwealth report never uses the term "economic sanctions," although it advances arguments for the adoption of such measures. But by the time she spoke in Parliament, the co-chairmen of the Commonwealth group had already made clear their support for an extensive program of sanctions.

The difference between the personal declarations they made at their midday news conference at Marlborough House, the Com-

See SANCTION, Page 6

WP

Benny Goodman

Swing King, Goodman, Is Dead at 77

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Benny Goodman, who reigned as the "King of Swing" in the big band era and went on to become a virtuoso of classical clarinet, died Friday in his Manhattan apartment, apparently of a heart attack, the police said. He was 77.

Police who went to the apartment said the entertainer was dead when they arrived at 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Goodman, who had a pacemaker implanted in 1984, won a special Grammy award in February for lifetime achievement.

He had a long career of firsts and superlatives: He took jazz to Carnegie Hall in the 1930s, and was the first major music figure to put black and white musicians together on stage.

Of all the big bands, none was bigger than Mr. Goodman's in the 1930s, when jazz became swing and a generation danced to its beat.

The tall bandleader with the horn-rimmed glasses expected perfection from himself, and demanded excellence from his musicians.

"If you're interested in music, you can't slop around," he once said.

Mr. Goodman was born in Chicago on May 30, 1909, the eighth of 11 children of a poor immigrant tailor. He first picked up a clarinet at the age of 10, when a local synagogue began lending musical instruments and giving lessons to children for about 25 cents a week.

He began earning a living with his horn while still an adolescent, and his schooling ended after a

See GOODMAN, Page 6

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ Italy might reduce imports of Libyan oil to try to put pressure on Colonel Qadhafi. Page 2.

■ U.S. senators agreed to drop from a tax-reform bill a $50-million tax break for a California oil company. Page 3.

■ The United States has been secretly mediating between Israel and Syria, U.S. officials said. Page 6.

OPINION

■ Robert S. McNamara argues against reversing 15 years of arms control. Page 4.

WEEKEND

■ Prague's festival offers a rich spring feast. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. industrial output fell 0.6 percent in May as wholesale prices rose. Page 13.

■ Volkswagen and Ford are discussing ways to cooperate in Argentina and Brazil. Page 13.

MONDAY

The Islamic town of Kashgar and its Uighur inhabitants in western China have changed little over the centuries.

U.S. Expects Tenfold Rise in AIDS by '91

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The number of AIDS cases and deaths from the disease in the United States will increase more than tenfold in the next five years as the virus spreads widely outside New York and San Francisco and infects more heterosexuals, the government has predicted.

Federal health officials, reporting the results of a conference of experts on acquired immune deficiency syndrome, estimated Thursday that by 1991 care of patients would cost $8 billion to $16 billion a year.

Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, acting assistant secretary of Health and Human Services, described as "staggering" the "huge problem" caused by the escalating AIDS epidemic.

To date, the government has recorded 21,517 cases of AIDS and 11,713 deaths from the disease, which destroys the body's resistance to disease. The Public Health Service estimated that by the end of 1991 there would be a cumulative total of 270,000 cases and 179,000 deaths.

The number of diagnosed cases is small compared with the 1 million to 1.5 million Americans infected by the AIDS virus and who are potential carriers, officials said. Of that number, they said, 20 percent to 30 percent would develop the disease by the end of 1991.

"We expect to see AIDS spreading geographically and occurring much more widely outside of the New York City and San Francisco ar-

Most of the people who will develop AIDS by 1991 have already been infected with the virus, and a vaccine may not be available for general use before 1993, the officials said. They added that projections for 1991 were conservative and might understate the situation by 20 percent.

The Public Health Service estimated that there would be 54,000 deaths from AIDS in 1991 alone, as against 9,000 this year. By comparison, 45,800 people died in motor vehicle accidents in 1982, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, a Census Bureau publication.

A report on AIDS issued Thursday by the Public Health Service saying that "increases in heterosexual transmission are likely" did not describe new methods of transmission or identify new groups with a high risk of developing the disease.

But it said, "Additional cases in heterosexual men and women are projected." Such cases, the agency estimated, will rise from 1,100 in 1986, representing 7 percent of newly diagnosed cases, to nearly 7,000 in 1991, representing 9 percent of cases diagnosed in that year.

In its report, the Public Health Service did not discuss the international incidence of AIDS. Dr. James O. Mason, director of the federal Centers for Disease Control, said: "I have difficulty making projections for either Europe or Africa. We just don't have enough data on trends."

Sbellie L. Lengel, a spokesman for the Public Health Service, said "the blood supply is safer than it has ever been" because of screening for antibodies to the AIDS virus and because homosexual men are generally not giving blood.

She acknowledged that there was normally a period of six weeks between the time of an individual's infection and the development of antibodies. In this period, she said, the virus can be transmitted through the blood.

The service's report grew out of a meeting of 85 physicians, biomedical researchers and health care administrators held June 4-6 in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. It made these points:

- Many people already infected by the AIDS virus may appear healthy. It takes an average of four years for an infected person to develop the disease.
- Homosexual and bisexual men will account for more than 70 percent of the cases diagnosed in the next five years. About 25 percent of the new cases will be among people who use contaminated syringes for injecting drugs. There is some overlap between these groups.
- Doctors will have diagnosed a total of more than 3,000 cases of AIDS in children by 1991. So far there have been fewer than 400 such cases.
- "Only a very small number of additional infections are likely to occur through blood and plasma transfusions."
- The New York area now accounts for 31 percent of all AIDS cases, and the San Francisco area for 10 percent. By 1991, these cities will account for less than 20 percent of the national total.
- Blacks and Hispanics account for 39 percent of all AIDS cases.

About 1,400 women have been diagnosed as having the disease.

'We expect to see AIDS occurring much more widely outside of the New York City and San Francisco areas.'

— Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, U.S. health services official

U.K. Hails U.S. Vote on Extradition

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In what a British official here called "a very satisfactory outcome," a key Senate committee has approved treaty revisions that would make it harder for Irish terrorists wanted in Britain to win sanctuary in the United States.

Britain has long sought the changes in the 1972 extradition treaty to be able to extradite fugitives accused of terrorist actions in Northern Ireland.

The 15-2 vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday made it likely that the revisions would gain the necessary two-thirds majority in the full Senate for passage.

The approval came after agreement was reached on amendments that sought to distinguish between political rebels, to whom the United States has traditionally offered safe haven, and terrorists, for whom the senators said extradition should be speedy.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Ronald Reagan had lobbied for the treaty in recent weeks, asking senators to pass it in appreciation of

See TREATY, Page 6

WORLD CUP SOCCER

Friday's Results

Denmark 2, West Germany 0

Uruguay 0, Scotland 0

Match details and expanded sports news, Pages 10-11.

Reuters

Chinese soldiers were issued a new style of uniform last year, part of the modernization drive of the armed forces.

China's Soldiers: No Respect, No Romance

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The People's Liberation Army, once the route to glory and a better life for many young Chinese peasants, has developed an image problem. Soldiers in the world's largest army have fallen so far in status that many now have trouble finding girlfriends or wives, according to official publications.

Many Chinese now consider it best to avoid the army if possible.

The main problem seems to be money. While young Chinese peasants used to see army service as a way to gain training and perhaps a better job, they can now earn more running a rural workshop or just staying on the farm.

Economic changes introduced several years ago by China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, have brought relative prosperity to many parts of the countryside, which is where the army gets most of its recruits.

Other problems facing today's soldiers include a drop in social status, a lack of any vacation leave, and a prohibition against courting girls in the localities where army units are stationed.

Soldiers serve for three years. They receive 10 to 14 yuan, or about $3.12 to $4.37, a month. A factory worker can earn as much as 100 yuan.

More than a year ago, Hong Kong magazines with reliable sources in China began publishing reports that recruitment had become a major problem for the first time since the Communists came to power in 1949.

The army is said to be relying increasingly on what some Chinese say can be heavy-handed recruiters and on quotas for factories to compensate for the lack of volunteers.

Some military officers are said to treat their soldiers as domestic servants.

The Chinese also say that it is fairly common for city dwellers to laugh at what they call "stupid soldiers." One official publication has declared that some military officers treat their soldiers as servants, using them for such domestic tasks as gardening or doing the laundry.

And while most Chinese propaganda portrays the country's more than three million soldiers as happy, selfless and highly disciplined, on occasion the official press alludes to a darker side of the army.

For example, a recent issue of the monthly magazine Life in the PLA carried the results of a survey of the views of 1,000 soldiers on love and marriage. The article said "a fairly common response" of the soldiers was that it was difficult to find a girlfriend.

"The moment we mentioned the word 'girlfriend,' quite a number of soldiers shook their heads," the article reported.

"In the view of some girls, the social status of PLA soldiers declined during the past few years, thereby diminishing the glory associated with marrying a soldier," the magazine said. "The incomes of soldiers are quite low."

It added: "During their three-year service in the army, soldiers have no vacation leave; thus they have no chance to meet possible girlfriends introduced by their families."

The rising cost of weddings in the countryside has also become a problem. The magazine article mentions the case of a squad leader who joined the army in 1983. His family introduced him to two prospective wives, but each girl insisted on a betrothal gift of 2,000 yuan.

The squad leader turned down the requests for such a gift, but when he saw that many people in his own age group were getting married, he decided to compromise. He took out a loan, got engaged to yet another girl and used the loan to pay for the betrothal gift.

In addition to such gifts, the bridegroom's family is expected in some parts of the newly prosperous countryside to pay for the wedding festivities, furniture and even a color television set.

The regulation prohibiting soldiers from courting girls in areas where units are stationed has been in effect for many years, and is apparently strictly enforced. But the magazine said some soldiers secretly court local girls.

According to the survey, however, most of these marriages turn out poorly because courtships under these conditions fail to provide the couple with a "real understanding" of each other.

A former soldier who is now a taxi driver summed up army life this way: A soldier is separated from his family and friends, has no chance of making extra money, and has very low prestige, so "nobody in his right mind would want to join."

Or, as a current popular saying has it, "to be a soldier is to suffer losses."

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Says It Killed 26 Separatists

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Strafing from a Sri Lankan helicopter killed 26 Tamil separatists Friday during a military sweep through guerrilla strongholds in the northwest of the country, military sources said. The helicopter strafed two trucks after it came under fire from guerrillas on the vehicles, the sources said.

The search for guerrilla hideouts was carried out in the Mannar district, about 125 miles (200 kilometers) north of the capital Colombo. Three more guerrillas and one soldier died in ground fighting during the sweep, the sources said. Troops have stepped up patrols throughout the country since guerrilla bomb attacks earlier in the week killed at least 23 persons.

Hindu Tamils account for 18 percent of Sri Lanka's 16 million people and complain of discrimination by the country's majority Buddhist Sinhalese. Tamil militants want a separate state.

Colombia Warns of Volcano Danger

BOGOTA (AFP) — Colombian authorities have ordered the evacuation of the 1,700 people living within six miles (10 kilometers) of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano after experts warned of an eruption they said could be bigger than the one that killed at least 22,000 people last November.

Volcanologists said there was an increase in earth tremors Thursday and a slight warping of the mountain. The National Emergency Committee recommended Thursday that anybody living within 13 miles (21 kilometers) of the volcano should leave.

People living along the four rivers fed by glaciers on the mountain were warned to withdraw at least 218 yards (200 meters) from the river banks. Last November, heat from the volcano partly melted glaciers, causing mud flows that buried thousands.

Shultz Accused of Lying on Germans

DUSSELDORF (Reuters) — Bonn's special envoy to Managua accused Washington on Friday of lying about the abduction of eight West German aid workers, and rejected a U.S. assertion that they were in Nicaragua to fight.

The West Germans were held for three weeks by guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, part of the U.S.-supported rightist insurgency fighting the leftist Sandinist government in Managua. Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, who secured the release of the four men and four women on Wednesday, said it was outrageous of the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, to describe the West Germans on Thursday as "having taken up the role of military combatants."

But on Friday, speaking during a satellite news conference, Mr. Shultz said, "I perhaps misspoke when I used the word combatants." He said he was trying to be descriptive when he said the eight were armed and seemed to be associating with members of the Nicaraguan armed forces.

Reuters

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski

Thailand to Close Big Refugee Camp

BANGKOK (AFP) — Thailand plans to close its main resettlement camp by the end of the year to stem the continuing flow of refugees from its Communist neighbors in Indochina, Prasong Soonsiri, the secretary-general of the National Security Council, said Friday.

Mr. Prasong said he had asked Gerald Walzer, the representative for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, France, Australia and New Zealand to help speed up resettlement to their countries from the Khao I Dang holding center.

The center, located on the Thai-Cambodian border about 150 miles (240 kilometers) east of here, would close Dec. 31 and the refugees remaining from the current population of 25,691 would be moved to camps for "displaced persons" not eligible for resettlement, Mr. Prasong said.

Soviet to Restart 2 Chernobyl Reactors

VIENNA (AFP) — Two of the four nuclear reactors at the Chernobyl plant in the Ukraine will be restarted in October, a Soviet official said here Friday. He said some areas of the Ukraine were still recording very high radioactive levels from the explosion of one of the reactors April 26.

Boris Semyonov, the Soviet member of the board of governors at the International Atomic Energy Agency, said at a press conference here that Moscow hoped decontamination work would be over "by the end of the year." He said radioactivity was "still very high" in some areas.

The reactors to be started up again are No. 1 and No. 2, said Mr. Semyonov, who is also deputy director of the Soviet atomic energy commission. The reactors at Chernobyl are paired. Reactor No. 4 leaked radioactive gas into the atmosphere when it exploded.

For the Record

A strike by Ontario doctors to protest fee limits proposed by the provincial government was in its second day Friday, but it received little support from the Canadian province's 15,000 active physicians. *(LAT)*

Responding to a warning of "dangers" on Cyprus by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Security Council on Friday unanimously extended the stationing of UN peacekeeping troops there for another six months. *(UPI)*

Italy Reportedly Plans to Cut Imports Of Libyan Oil to Pressure Qadhafi

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Italy is considering moves to reduce its imports of Libyan oil as a means of putting economic pressure on the government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, according to senior Italian officials and Western diplomats.

Libya has been told of Italy's desire to cut imports and Italy has begun to identify alternative suppliers of crude oil, sources familiar with the effort said Thursday.

The move is significant because a major cutback in oil imports by Italy, Libya's largest trading partner, could amount to the severest economic measure against Libya by a European country.

Over the past few weeks the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has been planning quietly for a reduction of Libyan oil purchases by state enterprises, and the first concrete steps to change or eliminate contracts were taken this week, the sources said.

So far, the government of Colonel Qadhafi has not responded to a confidential notification by Italy that oil purchase contracts were under review and would be changed, the sources said.

Italian officials familiar with the oil market noted that in the last few months Libyan suppliers have repeatedly reduced their prices in an apparent effort to pre-empt any move by Italy to find oil elsewhere at competitive prices.

Since early this year, the Reagan administration has been encouraging Italy and other importers of Libyan oil to cut purchases. The issue was raised recently again in talks here between Italian officials and Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Mr. Armacost noted afterward that Libya's oil income had been cut by about 50 percent, mostly as a result of the drop in prices, and that the administration believed that reducing purchases was "the principal means" by which countries in Italy's position could find "additional ways of squeezing Libya."

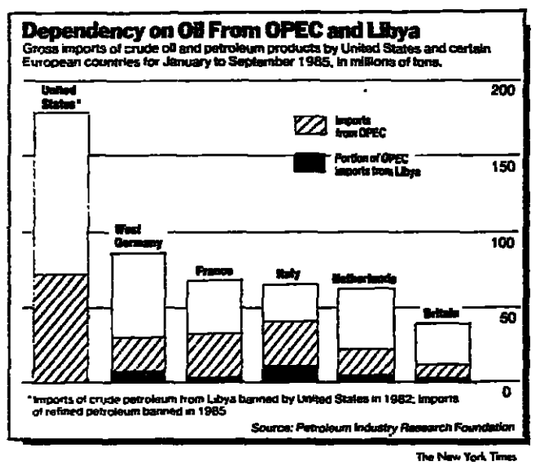
Italian officials and Western diplomats said Mr. Armacost was told that Italy was developing a plan to reduce purchases but was still working out the difficulties.

Although Italy has tried to diversify the sources of its oil over the past decade, the Libyan share of Italian oil imports has grown. Last year it amounted to about 16 percent.

Since Libya's reported support of terrorism became a major concern after the attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27, Italy has taken progressively sterner measures to chasten Colonel Qadhafi. In January Italy was the only European country to reduce arms sales to Libya. It also froze negotiations with Libya on some new contracts by state enterprises.

The number of Italians working in Libya has dropped from about 8,000 last year to between 2,000 and 3,000, according to authoritative estimates, and more than half of Libya's diplomatic representatives in Italy have been expelled.

Taking economic measures against Libya has presented complex problems for the Craxi government for several reasons, including the substantial debt owed to various Italian companies by Libya. According to some estimates the debt amounts to $1 billion and, with the drop in oil prices, Libya's payments have fallen behind schedule.



The New York Times

■ Syrian-Libyan Ties Strained

Strains are showing in the normally close relations between Libya and Syria, pointing up Libya's growing diplomatic isolation in the Arab world, Reuters reported Friday from Tripoli.

The tensions concern Syria's recent rapprochement with Jordan, target of bitter invective recently in the Libyan media, and the fighting in Beirut between Syrian-backed Moslem militiamen and Palestinians.

The weekly newspaper Al-Jamahiriyah, organ of Libya's revolutionary committees, noted that Libya and Syria had long agreed on the need to "annihilate the Jordanian regime and reopen the eastern front" against Israel.

It went on to lament in an editorial that "it now appears no way has been found to implement this agreement and the trend of events is moving in the opposite direction."

Punjab Pact Is Approved; 6 Are Slain

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Sikh extremists killed five Hindus, and paramilitary troops prepared Friday for further violence in northern India over a land exchange between Punjab and Haryana states that is to take place next week.

The police said Friday that Hindus killed a Sikh in retaliation for the shootings of the five Hindus, which took place Thursday in the extremist stronghold of Gurdaspur district, bordering Pakistan.

The attacks were made as a government-appointed commission ruled that Punjab, which has a Sikh majority, should cede 70,000 acres (28,300 hectares) to its Hindu-dominated neighbor, Haryana, in exchange for giving Punjab control of the joint capital of the two states, Chandigarh.

Although the ruling gives Haryana only about one quarter of the Punjab land it had demanded as compensation, the Haryana government accepted the commission's judgment.

Punjab's moderate Sikh government, while not rejecting the ruling, asked Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to reconsider the commission's verdict. Sikh politicians said the commission had veered from its original task of identifying villages for transfer to Haryana on the basis of contiguity and language.

Several leading Sikh politicians said the cabinet appeal to Mr. Gandhi was a further blow to his attempt to carry out a peace accord signed with moderate Sikhs in July.

The police and paramilitary troops are on full alert in both Punjab and Haryana to prevent extremist attacks and defuse communal tension before the transfer of Chandigarh on June 21.

The killings Wednesday by extremists fighting for a separate state in Punjab angered hard-line Hindus in the town of Batala, where crowds stabbed one Sikh to death and injured two others, the police said.

Qadhafi Appears to Have Slipped in Spirit and in Public Esteem

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Almost two months after U.S. planes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya's two most important cities, the nation's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, has not recovered from the shock. And Libyans are increasingly aware of it.

That is the conclusion being drawn here by foreign diplomats after Colonel Qadhafi's appearance on television Wednesday night on the anniversary of the day in 1970 when the United States turned over its Wheelus Air Base near the Libyan capital to his control.

"One can make all sorts of speculations about that speech," said a foreign diplomat here who asked not to be named, "but what seems clear is that he was not himself, and that people who watched him know it."

Colonel Qadhafi's aides had promised only days before that he would speak in public for the occasion. He spoke instead from a television studio at a secret location.

Unlike his other TV appearances

NEWS ANALYSIS

or speeches from isolated villages since the U.S. attack on April 15, there was no audience to cheer him.

Colonel Qadhafi, 44, looked tired, sickly or, as some who watched the appearance thought, drugged. He had bags under his eyes. He spoke from an easy chair, and his voice was low and hoarse. He was sometimes incoherent and rambling.

Did his demeanor mean that he was suffering from a deep depression as a CIA analysis just after the bombing claimed? Was he otherwise sick?

Had he lost spirit because his once unchallenged leadership of this nation of 3.5 million had been reshaped by his fellow army officers of the Revolution Command Council? Or was he suffering from paranoia over possible plots against his life?

Diplomats here are convinced that Colonel Qadhafi's dispirited state is linked to the April bombings.

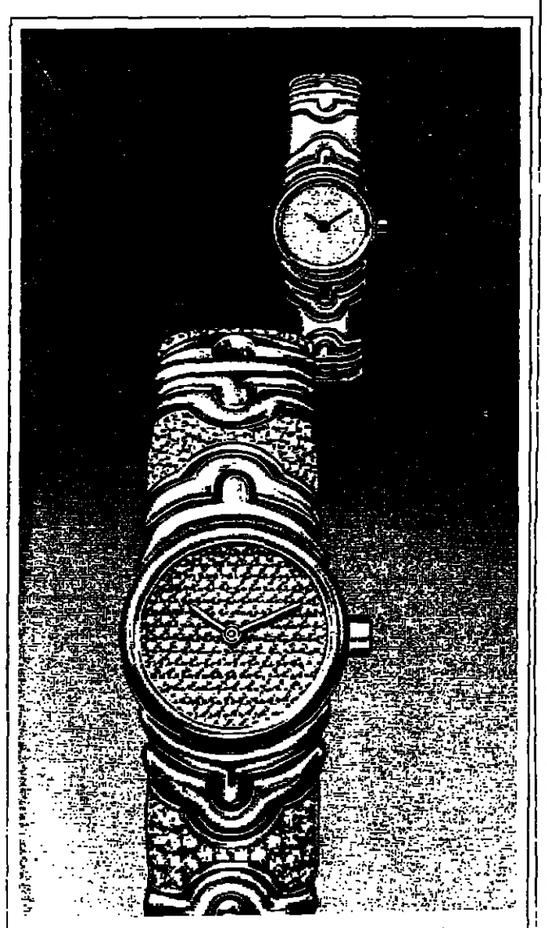
As usual, he spoke against what he has called the demons of the West: the United States, Israel, Britain, and neighboring Mediterranean states such as Italy, Spain, France and Turkey that have NATO bases.

The message, as another Western diplomat said, was typical and unchanged, but the spirit in which it was delivered lacked heart, conviction and most importantly, an audience.

There was little enthusiasm as his speech was broadcast on loudspeakers mounted around the capital's Green Square — scene of so much public acclaim in the past.

One diplomat said Thursday: "The first two Libyans I asked about the speech today said they had not heard it. They were playing tennis at the time."

"He has become out of touch with the majority of the people," said another European diplomat.



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U.S. Aides Seek Posts In Beirut Despite Risk

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the risks to Americans in Beirut, State Department recruitment officials said they get two to three times as many volunteers as they need to staff the U.S. Embassy there.

"There have always been more people who want to go than there have been jobs to fill," said Ronald I. Spiers, undersecretary of state for management, who is in charge of assigning State Department employees to embassies.

Recently State Department officials had "five or six" willing candidates under consideration for the ambassador's post, Mr. Spiers said.

The position opened in May when Reginald Bartholomew ended his normal tour of two years and seven months, an assignment he reportedly asked the administration to extend.

The State Department has forwarded its nominee to President Ronald Reagan, who is expected to announce his choice in six to 10 weeks, a White House spokesman said.

The number of volunteers often swells during a crisis, recruitment officials said, recalling the reaction to three events: the April 18, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut, which killed 63 persons; the Oct. 23 bombing that year of the U.S. Marine headquarters in which 241 military personnel died, and the Sept. 20, 1984, bomb blast that killed 20 persons at the U.S. Embassy annex in the East Beirut suburb of Aukar.

Many employees volunteer, recruitment officials said, because ordinary challenges are magnified in Beirut, a city where the government competes daily in the streets with militias empowered by rival political parties or foreign governments.

Others offer to go there, recruiters and volunteers said, because they are fascinated by the Lebanese culture, or convinced that their efforts make a difference.

Others ask to go because they know such a high-profile assignment will help their careers.

"They think once they're done the Foreign Service will take care of them, and generally they do," said Edward Abington, an assignment officer.

Adventure seekers are drawn by the hazards, while others go for the "danger pay," which along with hardship pay can add up to 50 percent to the typical $45,000 annual paycheck, Mr. Abington said.

Washington has set down strict rules for U.S. diplomats in Beirut. They are not allowed to bring dependent spouses or children with them. Their movement around Christian-controlled East Beirut is restricted to well-traveled streets, and then only when necessary. Moslem-controlled West Beirut is off-limits.

In the 1970s, the embassy staff was one of the largest in the Middle East, numbering about 200 Americans in 1976. It has been scaled back to about 47 U.S. citizens who work in the annex building in Aukar, north of the city, Mr. Spiers said.

Most embassy employees stay 18 months to two years, and ambassadors stay two to three years. But terrorism has imposed its own timetable: Since October 1983, when the first major attack on the embassy took place, at least 19 positions have been vacated because the Americans who filled them were killed.

Begin, 73, Holds Firm to Self-Imposed Isolation

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Nearly three years after abruptly resigning as prime minister of Israel, Menachem Begin remains withdrawn and distant in the privacy of a small apartment, maintaining an uncharacteristic silence that baffles his closest friends.

Clad most of the time in nightclothes and a robe, the once-fiery don of Israel's often-contentious parliament is strangely subdued in his self-imposed isolation, according to his closest friends.

He reads prodigiously and listens to news broadcasts on Israeli radio and television and the British Broadcasting Corp. with an almost slavish regularity, they said.

But his absorption of current events appears to be a one-way street: Save for brief letters he dictates to a secretary in response to the steady flow of mail he still receives, Mr. Begin has maintained a sphinx-like silence about the tumultuous events of 1983, when he stunned his constituency by resigning amid the trauma of the war in Lebanon, telling his cabinet ministers, "I cannot go on."

Mr. Begin, now 73 and in failing health, has been outside the walls of his apartment publicly only four times since then: to move from the prime minister's residence three months after leaving office, to visit his wife's grave on the Mount of Olives twice and to enter and leave the hospital in September 1984 for a prostate operation.

Mr. Begin's last published photograph was taken nine months ago, when he went to visit the grave of Aliza, his wife of 37 years, and appeared in the next morning's newspapers as a drawn and haggard shadow of the former guerrilla leader who dominated Israeli politics from 1977 to 1983.

AP

Menachem Begin, in one of his rare appearances in public, visiting his wife's grave in Jerusalem.

However, Mr. Begin's closest confidants and most-frequent visitors say that in recent months the former prime minister has regained weight and is as mentally alert as ever, despite reports in the Israeli press that he is seriously ill.

"I wish that I would look so good," said Yehiel Kadishai, Mr. Begin's personal secretary, who visits him for two hours every morning. "He is still strong, but he doesn't want to be involved in anything."

Mr. Begin's closest loyalists — most of them members of the "Fighting Family" drawn from the days of Mr. Begin's leadership of the Irgun Jewish underground in pre-independence Palestine — portrayed in interviews a man in robust health, biding his time in semiseclusion before emerging to write his memoirs and bask in the glory of history.

Close friends say that the severe depression he suffered when his wife died and during his last weeks in office appears to have lifted.

One regular visitor said: "His spirit is up 100 percent, and he has gained much of the weight he lost during those times. He is no less private, but he feels and looks better now than any time since he left office."

Other visitors say Mr. Begin is still depressed over his wife's death and obsessed with the effects of the three-year Israeli war in Lebanon, which claimed the lives of more than 600 Israeli soldiers without attaining most of its goals.

Several frequent visitors to Mr. Begin's attractive apartment in Jerusalem's fashionable Yefe Nof neighborhood insisted that the truth lies somewhere in between. They say that his moods change radically but that, on balance, he is a man at peace with himself, seeking solitude out of personal choice but prepared to emerge from his seclusion at a time of his own choosing.

One former adviser recalled that three years ago Mr. Begin could not bear to face the anti-war demonstrators who kept a vigil in front of his official residence. Now, he said, the former prime minister has begun to study literature on the war.

The few friends and associates who see Mr. Begin regularly spoke on the condition that they not be identified. Mr. Begin turned down requests for an interview.

Mr. Begin is said to begin his day at 5:30 A.M., reading from a Bible and then listening to Hebrew news on Israeli radio and English news on the BBC before reading two Hebrew morning newspapers and the English-language Jerusalem Post.

Then he dons a robe and sits throughout the morning before an open window reading several more Israeli newspapers, The Times of London, The International Herald Tribune and several U.S. and European news magazines.

His daughter, Leah, who lives with him, leaves the apartment before 7 A.M. for her job as a ground-staff employee with El Al Airlines. At 9:30 A.M., a maid arrives. About the same time, Mr. Kadishai usually arrives to take dictation of seven to 10 letters and to convey requests for appointments.

Mr. Begin is visited nearly every day by his son, Benny; at least once a week by another daughter, Hassia, who sometimes brings grandchildren; and weekly by his former cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, currently a member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

When he receives visitors, Mr. Begin usually changes into trousers, an open-necked shirt and his robe, only occasionally donning the dark suit and tie that for years set him apart from his more casually dressed cabinet ministers.

"He is not a hermit," said one close friend of more than 30 years. "He is seeing people. But he is living a very secluded lif nonetheless, on his own term He almost never leaves the apa ment, but that is his own cho He never gives a reason why doesn't go out."

هكذا من الأصل

AMERICAN TOPICS

Olivier Boisot/The Associated Press

FROM FRANCE, WITH CONFECTION — Chefs in Paris worked on a 13-foot chocolate Statue of Liberty, which will be flown to New York and sold at auction during centennial celebrations. The model, made using a mold cast by the creator of the original statue, Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, contains 2.5 tons of dark chocolate.

The Balanced Ticket May Be Out of Date

Pollster: Do you think a candidate's ethnic background is important, Madame?

Housewife: Ethnic, shmethnic, so long as he's Jewish.

— Old New York joke

The conventional political wisdom in many American states is that party tickets should be "balanced" — by ethnicity, by geography, by religion. These factors were said to have influenced New York Democrats when they picked a Protestant and a Jew to run with Governor Mario M. Cuomo, a Roman Catholic.

But the Republicans chose a ticket entirely made up of Catholics *from downstate. So much for* religious and geographical balance. As for ethnic considerations, The New York Times notes that Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr. of New Jersey easily defeated Donald M. Payne, a black Newark city councilman, in the Democratic primary this month, although the district is primarily black.

Maureen Connelly, a media adviser to Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, and other political professionals say that balanced tickets have become less relevant because of the decline of religion as a primary force in society, and the rise of suburban homogeneity and of television, making it easier for issues and personalities to be emphasized over religion, ethnicity or what part of the state the candidate comes from.

A Times/CBS exit poll in 1982 showed that Mr. Cuomo carried the Jewish vote by 2 to 1 over his opponent, Lewis E. Lehrman, who was Jewish. (He has since converted to Catholicism.) The two split the Catholic vote.

Short Takes

The new emblem for the III *Corps battle group at Fort* Hood, Texas, is a helmeted, red-eyed mounted warrior holding a bloody ax. That was fine with the Pentagon, but it didn't like the name: "Death Dealer." This has now been changed to "Phantom Warrior."

District of Columbia zoning laws limit the height of Washington buildings, guaranteeing that the Washington Monument's 555 feet 5 inches (170 meters) dominates the U.S. capital's skyline. Now a 52-story, 700-foot skyscraper is planned across the Potomac River in Maryland. The National Capital Planning Commission says the skyscraper would spoil the Washington skyline. The developers point out that it will be seven miles (11 kilometers) from the monument.

The Pentagon will buy two Boeing 747 jumbo jets to replace the 23-year-old Boeing 707s used as Air Force One — the radio call sign for any airplane carrying the president of the United States. The air force said the cost will be less than the $280 million already appropriated by Congress. Delivery of the first plane is expected in late 1988.

The Secret Favorites Of New York's Chefs

New York's most fashionable restaurateurs snack on junk food that would never appear on their menus, according to a New York Times survey. Larry Forgione, who owns An American Place on the upper East Side, prefers pretzels. Joe Baum, the owner of Aurora, *a glamorous new East Side* establishment, likes gumdrops, licorice "or any open jar of candy or Fig Newtons or raisin bars."

Barry Wine, owner of the Quilted Giraffe, stokes up on chocolate cookies with vanilla cream centers. Sirio Maccioni, who owns Le Cirque, goes for hot dogs with beans and chili sauce.

— Compiled by
ARTHUR BIGBEE

Senate Agrees to the First Change In U.S. Tax-Overhaul Legislation

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate, in the first change to its sweeping tax-overhaul bill, agreed Friday to drop from the measure a special $50-million tax break for a California-based oil company.

But senators who want to keep the plan free of major amendments succeeded in rejecting an effort to allow taxpayers who do not itemize deductions to deduct charitable contributions.

The bill would drastically curtail tax breaks in return for lower tax rates of 15 percent and 27 percent. It has been gaining wide support as a fair-handed approach to tax reform, but many of its supporters, including President Ronald Reagan, have said they will support it only if it remains essentially unchanged.

The first alteration to the tax plan came when the Senate approved an amendment by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, an Ohio Democrat, to strip the bill of a special $50-million tax break for Unocal, formerly Union Oil Co. of California. The provision was killed by voice vote.

Republican leaders have campaigned hard to keep the tax plan drafted by the Finance Committee free of major changes and have been successful on all major amendments. The building consensus for the "no-amendment" strategy has prompted them to predict final Senate passage of the bill by early next week.

On the Unocal vote, however, two Republicans, Bob Packwood of Oregon, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and the majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, voted to alter the tax bill and drop the provision.

The loophole was one of 174 "transition rules" in the measure designed to help specific companies or projects that senators are concerned about. The transition rules have an estimated cost of about $5.5 billion over five years — much less that the $25-billion price tag of the transition rules passed by the House in its tax-overhaul plan.

Mr. Metzenbaum has complained bitterly about many of the provisions and has singled out 19 he believes are particularly unfair.

"Such provisions are not transition rules," Mr. Metzenbaum said Friday. "They're greed rules."

Although they have fought to prevent major changes, Mr. Packwood and Mr. Dole also have indicated that senators interested in keeping specific transition rules must defend them themselves on the Senate floor.

In a vote on a much more sweeping amendment, the Senate killed, 51-44, a proposal that would have allowed taxpayers who do not itemize deductions to continue to write off some donations to charity.

The plan would have paid for the tax break by phasing out the personal exemption for very wealthy taxpayers at a quicker pace than called for in the bill.

Separately, on Thursday a group of conservative senators dropped efforts to attach an anti-abortion amendment to the tax bill.

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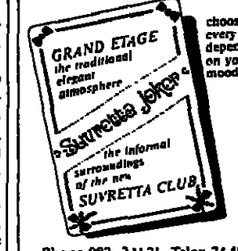

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Deaver Asks Canada Not to Renew Contract

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Michael K. Deaver, a former aide to President Ronald Reagan, has asked the Canadian government not to renew his $105,000 consulting contract, which has played a central role in conflict-of-interest investigations.

In a June 6 letter to Ambassador Allan Gotlieb at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, Mr. Deaver said he was making the request to spare Prime Minister Brian Mulroney any further embarrassment. The letter was released Friday by the embassy.

Under the one-year contract, Mr. Deaver helped Canada in its successful effort for a joint U.S.-Canadian program to combat acid rain. The General Accounting Office, Congress's investigative arm, concluded that Mr. Deaver may have broken the law because he had worked on the acid-rain issue while serving as deputy chief of staff to Mr. Reagan.

■ Panel to Question Envoys

Earlier, Martin Tolchin of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A House panel plans to travel to Bonn and Tokyo this month to take the sworn testimony of two U.S. ambassadors in connection with its investigation of Mr. Deaver, committee sources said.

In a related development, the mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Baltasar Corrada del Rio, has called upon both the Securities and Exchange Commission and the independent counsel investigating Mr. Deaver to inquire into whether a New York stock brokerage company inflated its expenses as chief underwriter of a Puerto Rican bond issue to accommodate a $300,000 fee to Mr. Deaver.

The investigations subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee is investigating a series of conflict-of-interest charges against Mr. Deaver, who is accused of using his White House ties in lobbying for private clients, including foreign governments.

Subcommittee sources said that the panel planned to travel to Bonn to question Richard R. Burt, the ambassador to West Germany, about an invitation he and his wife issued to Mr. Deaver to seek a contract for his firm with the city of Berlin to publicize the 750th anniversary of its founding.

Mr. Burt has contended that the invitation to Mr. Deaver had been prompted solely by a desire to help Berlin publicize its anniversary in the United States. He said that he also had helped two other companies that sought the Berlin contract.

The subcommittee also will travel to Tokyo to take testimony from Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. Mr. Mansfield had asked the State Department for guidance on Mr. Deaver's lobbying efforts on behalf of a plan to have Japan grant tax relief to Japanese companies investing in Puerto Rico.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz responded in a cable to Mr. Mansfield, that the embassy's concern was "well-founded." Mr. Shultz noted that Puerto Rico "does not have the authority on its own to negotiate or enter into international agreements."

The San Juan Mayor, Mr. Corrada del Rio, wrote Tuesday to both the Securities and Exchange Commission and Whitney North Seymour Jr., an independent counsel who is conducting an investigation of Mr. Deaver's activities for the Justice Department. He said in his letters that "serious questions have been raised concerning the manner in which Mr. Deaver may have been compensated for his services by the brokerage firm of Smith Barney, Harris Upham."

Puerto Rican investment companies have said that expenses on the $500-million bond issue in November 1985 should have been $1.30 to $1.40 per $1,000 of bonds floated, instead of the $1.95 that was charged. Bank officials have called the underwriter's expenses "routine and quite normal."

Fundamentalists Strengthen Control of U.S. Baptist Body

United Press International

ATLANTA — Fundamentalists demonstrated their growing control of the Southern Baptist Convention at an annual conference that has just ended here, soundly defeating moderates in a fight over *convention bylaws and electing* a fundamentalist leader for the eighth consecutive year.

The church, with 14.4 million members, is the largest Protestant denomination in the United States.

By a vote of 21,201 to 17,898, the Reverend Adrian Rogers of Memphis, Tennessee, was elected over the Reverend W. Winfred Moore of Amarillo, Texas, a moderate, to lead the church for the next year. Mr. Rogers also headed the church in 1979-1980.

Although the president exercises little day-to-day power, he controls appointments to a panel that nominates trustees to the boards of six seminaries and 14 mission agencies. Those boards have been the target of the fundamentalist drive to purge members characterized as "liberals," members who dispute *the view* that the Bible is error-free.

Mr. Rogers's election ensures that the effort to place fundamentalists on those boards and agencies will continue.

As a result, said Roy L. Honeycutt, the Southern Seminary president, church moderates now face "a long exile."

Delegates adopted resolutions on several issues: They denounced legalized abortion, endorsed the work of the U.S. attorney general's commission on pornography, and charged textbook publishers with *engaging in* "the virtual total censorship of the existence, history, contribution and current role of the Judeo-Christian heritage."

They also charged that "adolescent sex-education programs taught from a secular humanistic viewpoint have contributed to a decline in morality."

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Peril in Sri Lanka

A terrible civil war threatens Sri Lanka, the lovely island once called Ceylon. The Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority exploit each other's atrocities to justify fearful reprisals. What propels this cycle is the majority's refusal to share power with the minority — even at the risk of turning Sri Lanka into another Lebanon. The one hope for deliverance is that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India may yet revive peace talks before the conflict spills into his country.

Sri Lanka's president, J.R. Jayawardene, says that the insurgency bleeding his once-prosperous country is fed by foreigners. He offers some evidence that Tamil militants who sponsor massacres and terrorism are trained in India and armed by the PLO and the Soviet Union. Missing is any acknowledgment of his own army's excesses and of the ethnic hatreds that fuel the conflict.

Three-fourths of Sri Lanka's 15 million people are Buddhist Sinhalas. The Tamils are mainly Hindu, speak their own language and live mostly in northern provinces, across Palk Strait from the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, inhabited by 40 million Tamils. After Sri Lanka's independence in 1948, politicians across the spectrum played to Sinhalese prejudices against the minority. Because moderate Tamil politicians were unable to win concessions in Colombo, they have now been outflanked by separatists, including a terrorist fringe known as the Tigers.

The Tigers flourish because Mr. Jayawardene tolerates an undisciplined Home Guard force that rampages freely through Tamil villages. Killings, torture and "disappearances" are routine, according to an Amnesty International report. Yet as conditions worsen the president presents himself as a pro-Western victim of unprovoked terrorism and now talks ominously of the "complete liquidation" of Tamil extremists. Such threats enrage the Tamils across the strait in India, whose prime minister can scarcely ignore their anger. He brought the rival Sri Lankans to negotiations last summer and clamped down on Tamil training camps in India. The Tamils offered to abandon separatism in return for provincial autonomy, but Mr. Jayawardene says they want too much territory and too much control over police. Spoils, not principles, rend Sri Lanka as Mr. Gandhi tries again.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Act on the Deficit

There is an abiding cynicism in the Reagan administration's approach to the deficit. The president's fiscal policy does not add up; it never has. Yet he, his advisers and his spokesmen are undeterred.

This president, who has done more than any other to unbalance the budget, opens his news conference by endorsing a misbegotten balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution. Then he calls for continuation of the defense buildup, but he continues to reject a tax increase to pay for it. "I'll veto any tax hike that comes across my desk," he says again. He has also ruled out cuts in Social Security — a third of the domestic budget — while in Congress his own party has ruled out cuts in other large domestic programs in this election year.

So what does Mr. Reagan propose? His chief of staff, Donald Regan, goes to Capitol Hill and with a straight face suggests increased asset sales. By selling off government loan portfolios and other government property, "you could get any amount you want," Mr. Regan suggests. It's a gimmick, and everyone knows it. Sell the assets this year, and what do you do next year?

The underlying problem is that revenues cover only 80 percent of costs. You can make up reasons not to be alarmed: The stock market is up, the dollar has come down, inflation remains low, the recovery continues. But you cannot continue indefinitely to run the American economy with deficits the size of these. Already a little of the problem shows up. The unemployment rate is still above 7 percent, entire sectors of the economy — farming, oil, manufacturing — are weak, and the forecasters now think that government revenues may tail off next year. You reach a point where you cannot cut the deficit for fear of hurting an economy whose weakness is all the while adding to the deficit. If you cannot ease the deficit down in relatively good times, however will you ease it down in bad?

For six years this administration has lived in the land of the free lunch. It wants the deficit reduced but does not want to do any of the things necessary to reduce it. So Congress will have to. The House and the Senate are close to a sensible budget resolution; they ought not to let the White House sabotage that effort. As politically difficult as it may be, it is in the interests of both parties in Congress to do the president's dirty work for him. Suppose the Democrats elect the next president. Do they want him to spend his administration mopping up after this one? The same argument applies on the Republican side. For political as well as fiscal reasons, it is past time to put this government's finances in order.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Emergency in South Africa

It is hard to imagine how the situation in South Africa can get much worse, but the recent battles in the Crossroads settlement, if not directly sponsored by the apartheid government, were allowed to take place because they conveniently accommodated the wishes of Pretoria.

The Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group's report, issued Thursday, said that "failure to increase economic pressure on the white authorities would speed a descent into unprecedented violence and an awesome tragedy." The South African government declared a nationwide state of emergency the same day the Commonwealth report was issued, showing its total disregard for world opinion.

The reality that South Africa refuses to accept is that blacks will one day take control of government and throw apartheid into the trash heap it so justly deserves. The Botha government's intransigence is only serving to increase the possibility that radical elements will eventually move into power and take massive revenge against those whites who oppressed them for so long.

Hoping that the white-dominated government will come to terms with reality is clearly a waste of time. We do hope, however, that the more reasonable black leaders will take time to consider what they must begin doing now to prepare themselves for their inevitable ascendancy to power. They should realize that unless they begin such preparations, they will find themselves governed by a dictatorship different only in the color of the strongmen's skins.

Actively helping South Africans to prepare for their future would be concrete evidence that Indonesia's opposition to colonialism is more than just words written in the preamble of its constitution.

— The Jakarta Post.

In what can be described only as an extreme act of madness, the white minority government of South Africa has imposed a countrywide emergency that can only help bring the end of the hated policy of apartheid one step closer to realization. The South African emergency is nothing but a carte blanche for the police and army to do what they please — kill, maim or arrest people, denying victims resources to law.

The South African government wanted a parliamentary mandate for special police powers to ban and suppress black demonstrations to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots which fall next Monday, but it was blocked by the Asian and mixed-race houses of Parliament, and President Pieter Botha took it upon himself to invoke the emergency clause.

Except for some liberal-minded whites, the others do not seem to understand that the policy of apartheid is ending and the use of strong-arm methods is only bringing the day nearer. The problem with using these super-tough measures is that a Rhodesia-like solution will become impossible.

— The Nation (Bangkok).

As the crisis deepens, so President Botha is slamming the door on the diminishing opportunities to resolve a conflict that threatens to engulf southern Africa. By rejecting the Commonwealth proposals designed to initiate constitutional talks between black and white, he has denied the concerned outside world the chance to play a mediating role. By arresting thousands of black leaders under the reimposed emergency laws, he has demonstrated his refusal to tolerate the dwindling number of legitimate representatives of the country's black majority still at liberty.

The purpose of economic sanctions is not to cripple the South African economy but to persuade Mr. Botha to think again. The collapse of apartheid is inevitable, but concerted action by the West may yet keep alive the hope that white rule may be ended by negotiation and not by violence.

— The Financial Times (London).

A flailing, perplexed but ultimately unyielding Pretoria has slammed the lid on the pot again. Those, like the British government, who continue to argue that sanctions would hurt blacks without producing a change of policy must now face the fact that a growing number of blacks themselves prefer the aggravated suffering of sanctions to the apocalypse beyond. Pretoria has just unveiled a little more of that apocalypse.

— The Guardian (London).

A Conspiracy on Waldheim?

Why was it that exposure of Kurt Waldheim's past was made at this time? Why was it not made in 1972 when he became secretary-general of the United Nations? Could there have been a conspiracy, a tacit agreement, particularly [among] the superpowers, to put a person with a questionable past in a position of responsibility to skillfully manipulate an international organization and international politics?

— The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

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OPINION

Arms Race: Some Key Premises Are False

By Arthur Macy Cox

WASHINGTON — There is an Alice in Wonderland quality to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's report to Congress for fiscal 1987. This "posture statement" justifying defense expenditures of more than $300 billion contains assertions about the Soviet threat that just will not wash. In fact, two of its central arguments about Soviet intentions — the arguments that provide the underpinning for the U.S. defense budget — are demonstrably false.

Mr. Weinberger says: "Lenin wrote, 'We aim at the firm union and full fusion of the workers and peasants of all nations of the world into a single, worldwide Soviet Republic.' This goal remains unchanged." It is true that Lenin made the remark, but certainly not true that "this goal remains unchanged." Lenin said many things that have been overtaken by reality. Furthermore, Lenin did not know about nuclear weapons.

The defense programs of the United States should be based on a realistic assessment of Soviet policy, not on the dreams of Lenin.

Any illusions that Soviet leaders may have had about achieving world hegemony came to an end when Beijing broke with Moscow in 1959, and when the implications of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 began to emerge. Anyone who studies contemporary Soviet policy discovers that the Kremlin no longer expects or hopes to gain control of the entire world. There is still a good deal of mumbo-jumbo in Soviet political theory, but Lenin's dream of a single, worldwide Soviet republic is dead.

A look at the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that was adopted at the 27th party congress last February reveals important changes in the doctrine. For example: "Relations between the Soviet Union and newly free countries have demonstrated that there also exists a realistic basis for cooperation with those states which follow the capitalist road of development ... However different the newly free countries may be from one another and whatever road they follow, their peoples are united by a desire to develop independently, on their own, and to run their affairs without foreign interference."

Perhaps the Russians have learned something from their mistakes in Afghanistan. In any case, it makes sense for the United States to encourage them to implement this more flexible world view. The U.S. defense program should be based on a realistic assessment of current Soviet policy, not on the dreams of Lenin.

But there is an even more dangerous and irresponsible claim used by Mr. Weinberger to support his defense buildup. He says: "Indeed, the magnitude of Soviet expenditure on offensive and defensive forces, combined with evidence from their military exercises and writings, underlines our strong conviction that the Soviets continue to believe that a nuclear war could be fought and won."

This, too, is an entirely specious claim. But if members of Congress accept it, they are more likely to support any request by Mr. Weinberger for new offensive and defensive nuclear weapons systems.

It is true that military leaders on both sides used to contend that nuclear wars could be fought and won. The Soviet strategic manual written by Marshal V.D. Sokolovsky in the 1960s certainly said so, as did the writing of Marshal Andrei Grechko in the early 1970s; and even Marshal N.V. Ogarkov wrote in 1979 of the possibility of victory if the Soviet Union were ever attacked.

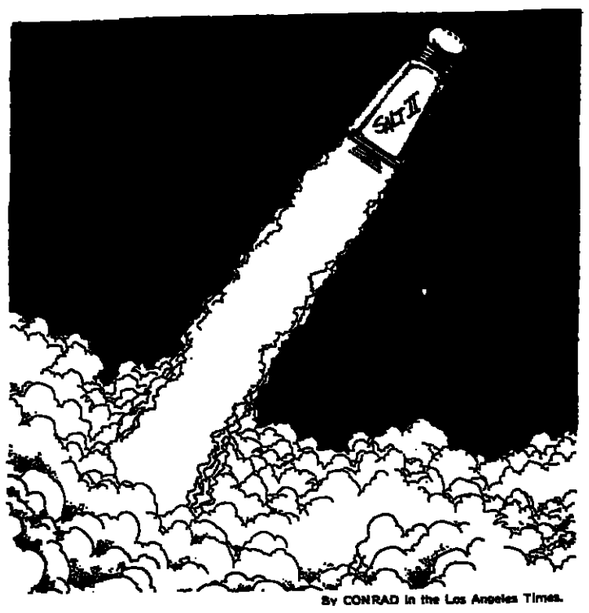
In 1982, Mr. Weinberger signed a five-year "defense guidance" calling for the United States to prepare to fight a protracted nuclear war and to prevail. He said: "You show me a secretary of defense who is not planning to prevail and I'll show you a secretary of defense who ought to be impeached." But the thinking on both sides has changed since then.

As Mr. Weinberger's recent defense report acknowledges, President Reagan has been saying for three years that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." And virtually all the top Soviet leaders, including the military commanders, have come to hold the same view. This is demonstrated in their speeches and their writing for internal party discussion. At the Geneva summit meeting in November, President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev signed a joint statement that said: "The sides ... have agreed that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought."

If there was ever any doubt in Soviet minds about the winnability of a nuclear war, it disappeared with the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Dr. Leonid Ilyin, chairman of the Soviet Committee on Radiation Protection, says that Chernobyl was a small disaster compared to the explosion of one nuclear bomb, and yet to cope with Chernobyl "we had to mobilize the huge medical capabilities of our entire nation."

The Russians are as persuaded as Americans are that a nuclear war cannot be won. Yet Mr. Weinberger is still justifying the U.S. defense budget by claiming the opposite. Congress and the American people should see through his claims.

The writer is secretary of the American Committee on U.S.-Soviet Relations, a public policy organization. He was in Moscow the week of the Chernobyl accident. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



By CONRAD in the Los Angeles Times.

Erasing Fifteen Years of Arms Control

By Robert S. McNamara

The writer was U.S. secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He is preparing a book on nuclear weapons.

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to abandon the second strategic arms limitation accord will, unless reversed, severely harm U.S. security. At present, the SALT limits are the only agreed constraints on strategic weapons. Without them we face the dangers of a totally unrestricted arms race.

The SALT-2 agreement prohibits the Russians from increasing their total number of strategic missiles and bombers. The accord also includes a limit on land-based missiles equipped with multiple warheads — the weapons most feared by the Pentagon. Since the Russians are within two missiles of reaching that limit, keeping the agreement would force them to remove older missiles and dismantle their silos as the new mobile SS-24 missile enters the field. Moscow has already removed from operation or dismantled more than 1,300 missile launchers, 45 bombers and 21 submarines to stay within the SALT limits.

If President Reagan's decision is implemented, those limits will be swept aside. The entire structure of strategic arms control, carefully laid over a period of 15 years by four presidents — Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter — will be destroyed.

Why did those presidents negotiate on strategic arms? Not because they trusted the Russians. Not to do the Kremlin a favor. They pursued SALT for only one reason: because they believed it to be in the security interests of the United States. They were joined in that belief by their secretaries of defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Arms control is the only means available for containing the Soviet nuclear arsenal. Without SALT, fears of a Soviet first-strike potential will rise, heightening the danger of nuclear war in times of crisis.

President Reagan's repudiation of "the SALT structure" becomes more ominous when one recalls that SALT includes not only the 1972 and 1979 agreements on offensive forces but also the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has never supported the ABM treaty. He now says that remaining in compliance with it, if it blocks progress on the development of the "star wars" anti-missile system, "is something obviously we would be very much opposed to."

Scrapping SALT is tantamount to reacting to an increase in the crime rate by abolishing the criminal code.

SALT was an American initiative. In November 1966, President Johnson and I proposed to the Russians that we work toward limits on strategic forces. We spent a long day at Glassboro, New Jersey, in 1967 trying to persuade Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin that development of anti-missile weapons would fuel the arms race and increase the danger of war. Five years later, in 1972, President Nixon was successful in obtaining Soviet agreement to both the ABM accord and the interim agreement on offensive forces.

Now the United States is telling Moscow that it has changed its mind. The stage is set for an all-out competition in both offensive and defensive strategic weapons.

Some in Washington see Mr. Reagan's decision as yet another negotiating ploy designed to increase U.S. leverage at Geneva. Others see it as an effort to placate hard-liners in the Pentagon without completely withdrawing from the SALT agreements.

But the Soviet Union, not unexpectedly, appears to be taking Mr. Reagan at his word. Soviet military leaders will plan for the worst, just as Pentagon planners would advise Mr. Reagan to do if we were faced with Soviet renunciation of SALT.

The president's decision will strengthen the hand of Soviet hard-liners who believe that America is seeking strategic superiority. They will insist that the Soviet Union cannot wait for the president to come around — and that Moscow must begin planning for a huge expansion of weaponry in order to compete in the world without arms control.

The Congressional Research Service estimates that without SALT each side could more than double its strategic nuclear weapons by 1992. Some administration spokesmen cast doubt on such scenarios; they argue that each side can show restraint without the SALT limits. But, given the current high level of mistrust between the superpowers, it is far more likely that each country, guided by worst-case assumptions about enemy intentions and capabilities, will substantially expand its forces.

The demise of SALT will likely undermine the Geneva arms talks. If we are to negotiate deep reductions in arsenals — a laudable goal affirmed by the president and by Mikhail Gorbachev at last year's summit meeting — we need an agreed-upon baseline from which to reduce. The SALT limits provide such a baseline; an unrestricted arms race would not.

To justify its decision, the administration charges that Moscow has violated the SALT accords. The issue of treaty violations is a complicated one. Both we and the Russians have accused the other of such actions. At least some of the administration's claims appear to be justified. But none of the alleged violations are of major military significance.

The correct response should be the one taken by the four previous presidents — making full use of established diplomatic channels to resolve disputes with Moscow. Responding to Soviet violations by scrapping SALT is tantamount to reacting to an increase in the crime rate by abolishing the criminal code.

Between them, the United States and the Soviet Union already have some 50,000 nuclear warheads, including 22,000 strategic weapons. If President Reagan implements his decision to abandon SALT, the superpowers will intensify an arms race that is far worse than anyone would have dared to predict at the dawn of the atomic age. Why should we risk such a course when we can keep the lid on the competition, while seeking the substantial reductions that both sides have proposed?

The New York Times.

Underclass: Accusing The System

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Perhaps the toughest social problem facing America today is the persistence and growth of the so-called "underclass" in an affluent society. Americans don't know how to solve it, and still debate its causes: alienation, racism, official meanness, isolation, joblessness, loss of moral compass.

I have just seen, in an old issue of The Public Interest, an obscure paper of Alexis de Tocqueville suggesting that the debate is older and more universal than I had thought.

Tocqueville, looking at the Europe of 150 years ago, found himself intrigued by a curious phenomenon. The more industrially advanced, the more progressive, the more "civilized" the society, the greater the incidence of pauperism.

The Frenchman was particularly fascinated by England, which in 1835, when he delivered his "Memoir on Pauperism," was the most advanced country in Europe.

For all the wealth and graciousness of living that caught the Frenchman's eye, he was struck by something else: one-sixth of the population lived on the public dole. In Spain and Portugal, poorer and less cultivated by far than England, only between 1 and 4 percent were indigent.

What lay behind this paradox? Two things, he told the Royal Academic Society of Cherbourg.

First, the more developed a society, the more things there are to want and, subsequently, to "need." Indoor plumbing and central heat, once beyond the dreams of kings, are modern-day necessities whose absence constitutes serious misfortune. In primitive societies, "poverty consists only in not finding enough to eat."

But, according to historian Seymour Drescher of the University of Pittsburgh, who discovered the "Memoir," Tocqueville had another explanation for the paradoxical association of progress and pauperism: public welfare.

By the time of his observations, charity, which earlier had been the province of the monasteries, had been taken over by the state, with overseers in each parish given the right to tax inhabitants in order to feed the disabled and find work for the able-bodied. It sounds eminently reasonable — as reasonable as today's welfare systems must have seemed to those who devised them — and it worked out about as poorly as today's systems. Tocqueville thought he understood why.

The dole 'creates an idle and lazy class.'

"Man, like all socially organized beings, has a natural passion for idleness. There are, however, two incentives to work: the need to live and the desire to improve the conditions of life. Experience has proven that the majority of men can be sufficiently motivated to work only by the first of these incentives. The second is only effective with a small minority.

"Well, a charitable institution discriminately open to all the need, or a law which gives all the a right to public aid, whatever origin of their poverty, weakens destroys the first stimulant and leaves only the second intact. The English peasant, like the Spanish peasant, if he does not feel the deep desire to better the position into which he has been born, and to raise himself out of his misery (a feeble desire which is easily crushed in the majority of men) — the peasant of both countries, I maintain, has no interest in working, or, if he works, has no interest in saving. He therefore remains idle, or thoughtlessly squanders the fruits of his labors ...

"Any measure that establishes legal charity on a permanent basis and gives it an administrative form thereby creates an idle and lazy class, living at the expense of the industrial and working class."

Charles Murray, campaigner against the welfare system and author of "Losing Ground," could not have said it more harshly: Our efforts to alleviate poverty only make it worse.

But since a decent society cannot simply ignore poverty, what is to be done? Tocqueville thought he knew, but he never got around to saying.

"The measures by which pauperism may be combated preventively will be the object of a second work which I hope respectfully to submit next year to the Academic Society of Cherbourg," he said at the end of his "Memoir." Is it possible to guess what he had in mind? It is worth a subsequent column to try.

The Washington Post.

Downhill Ever Since Truman

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Because presidential news conferences are meant to be informative and are potential forums of accountability, their decline is a sad spectacle. This was never more clearly illustrated than by President Reagan's performance on Wednesday at his 37th such gathering.

'Mr. President, my White House sources say that you have successfully plugged the press-leak problem. True or false?'

Are these affairs taken seriously out in TV Land? The impression of their importance is perhaps fed by the imperial air with which Mr. Reagan strides down that long red carpet to face the waiting reporters. But in Washington no one mentions news conferences, unless to deplore their domination by the president's preening showbiz rivals who cover the White House for the television networks.

President Reagan's contribution to this decline is perhaps unwitting, but it is considerable. It is a fact of cosmic injustice, but a fact, that Ronald Reagan could burble Mother Goose rhymes to the press and be liked. Unguarded by a winning personality, the laxity of his homework would have ruined him long ago.

The other night was worse than usual. Even when he grasped what was being asked — for instance, about his decision to scrap arms control accords with the Soviet Union — his explanations were sketchy, even misinformed. But twice (this was something new) he obviously did not grasp the questions. He was asked about the Supreme Court's abortion ruling of the same day, and responded with a comment on another ruling two days earlier. He was asked about a Warsaw Pact bid for a million-man mutual reduction of ground forces in Europe, and he responded with a further comment on the nuclear weapons talks in Geneva.

Questions and answers bypassed one another like ships in the night. But this was hardly noticed — a telling sign that relevance is going the way of accuracy.

Institutional memories are now so thin that one wonders if even the younger White House reporters know the story of this decline. It is worth knowing, for things could be better and have been.

Up through Harry Truman's day, presidential press conferences were informal affairs around the president's desk. Reporters could still assume, correctly, that a president knew more than they, a situation that no longer obtains. Direct quotation of the president was barred, sensibly, so that he needn't worry that some offhand words might jar the world's nerves.

It was Dwight Eisenhower, in 1953, who turned presidential press conferences into television spectaculars, although as a precaution they were taped for delayed broadcast. Ike's innovation smoothed the way for John Kennedy, the first (and until Mr. Reagan the only) supremely telegenic president. JFK went live on television, putting the press conference on a slippery slope to showboating and triviality.

There were entertaining interludes of bear-baiting (by Richard Nixon) and earnest drudgery (Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter), and now the polished but shallow bonhomie of Ronald Reagan. But the path has been ever downward.

This is sad, not only because news conferences could be informative, when the president is informed. It is sad for a more basic reason, broadly constitutional.

Except for ceremonial occasions, presidents customarily avoid the floor of Congress. The custom is said to date back to a misadventure of George Washington, who one day urged the Senate to speed up action on some Indian treaties and was told, in effect, to get lost.

Abstinence from the legislative rough and tumble denies presidents — and the rest of us — something that is a useful and ingenious feature of parliamentary government.

Every Wednesday, Margaret Thatcher and her ministers must submit to close, hectoring cross-examination by well informed rivals sitting just across a small table in the House of Commons. The bluff and baloney that often pass for executive accountability in Washington are not encouraged.

The presidential news conference is, or was, the closest approximation in the United States to Question Time in Britain, even though reporters really are not well equipped to play surrogates for the loyal opposition. The decline of the news conference has changed all that. Like so many other political institutions, it has become a branch of entertainment. Mediocre entertainment at that.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Telephone Wars

NEW YORK — Americans are now viewing with cheerful interest the new phase of the perpetual competition between the Postal Telegraph Company and the Western Union, the two biggest enterprises in this business on this side of the Atlantic, calmly confident that in the long run the public generally will benefit. Evidently determined to invade the telephone field in the Western States by way of retort to the Western Union for the latter's combining with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, the Postal has put into operation between Salt Lake City and San Francisco two lines costing $1,000,000. On these lines, the Postal is instituting a telephone service after experiments found that speech can be clearly transmitted through the wires over which telegraphic messages are passing, without interference.

1936: The Workers Win

PARIS — The strikes in France, which have thrown the country in a ferment during the past 18 days, were practically ended [on June 13]. Workers evacuated the principal factories in and around Paris and their example was followed by a large number of strikers in the provinces. More than 50 percent of the strikers will return to work [on June 15]. The strike resulted in the most sweeping labor victory in the annals of French trade unionism. The government rushed through legislation enforcing collective labor bargaining, the 40-hour week and paid holidays. Employers also agreed to raise wages from 7 to 15 percent and to recognize their employees' right to organize in trade unions. The increase in costs of production as a result of these reforms were estimated by the Confederation of Trade Unions at 35 percent.

OPINION

Sending Signals to Austria About Its New President

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — What Ronald Reagan began at Bitburg last year the voters of Austria have now advanced. That is the process of making forgetfulness acceptable — forgetfulness of the Nazi past in Germany and Austria.

Kurt Waldheim forgot, or did not know, or fudged the record a little: So he says. When he admitted last March that he had served in the German army in the Balkans, in a murderous unit, he said he had never until then heard of the mass deportation of the Jews of Salonika to the death camps. A former United Nations secretary-general was unaware of one of the most notorious Nazi crimes.

In the election of Mr. Waldheim as president, the anti-Semitism that has lurked in Austria since the end of the last century became overt. Some voters, like Mr. Waldheim, blamed those who raised the issue of his past: Jews.

The rest of the world must now decide how to deal with Mr. Waldheim's Austria. Officials of other countries will not be eager for photo opportunities with Mr. Waldheim, but their governments cannot just break relations with Austria.

Private citizens are another matter. Those of us who think there is an obligation to remember what Nazism meant are free to express our moral revulsion at the Austrians' choice. The opportunity to do so, and the responsibility, lie with those in the public eye who could have an impact on the Austrian imagination.

One such opportunity rests with the Metropolitan Opera's brilliant young music director, James Levine. He is to have a prominent place in the Salzburg Festival this summer, conducting two Mozart operas, "The Magic Flute" and "The Marriage of Figaro," and his first performance is scheduled for July 28.

If Mr. Levine were to drop out of the festival, he would send an unmistakable message to Austria, and the world, that it is not acceptable to forget what happened under Hitler — not acceptable to gloss over those years with evasions and falsehoods and pretended ignorance.

Mr. Levine is not a political person. So a thoughtful man in his management office told me, and I believe it. (Mr. Levine himself was out of the country and not available for comment.)

Nor do I single him out for action on the Waldheim issue. Many others, artists and spectators, will have the chance to express themselves in connection with the Salzburg Festival or other occasions.

But figures of artistic genius do, occasionally, have responsibility thrust upon them. This is one of those occasions. By an accident of scheduling, which in the opera world is done years ahead, Mr. Levine is to be at Salzburg this summer, as the only American conductor. He is in a position to show that civilized people will not silently accept this election.

Mixing art and politics can be dangerous. But in some circumstances they are connected, and it is better to face that reality than to close one's eyes to it.

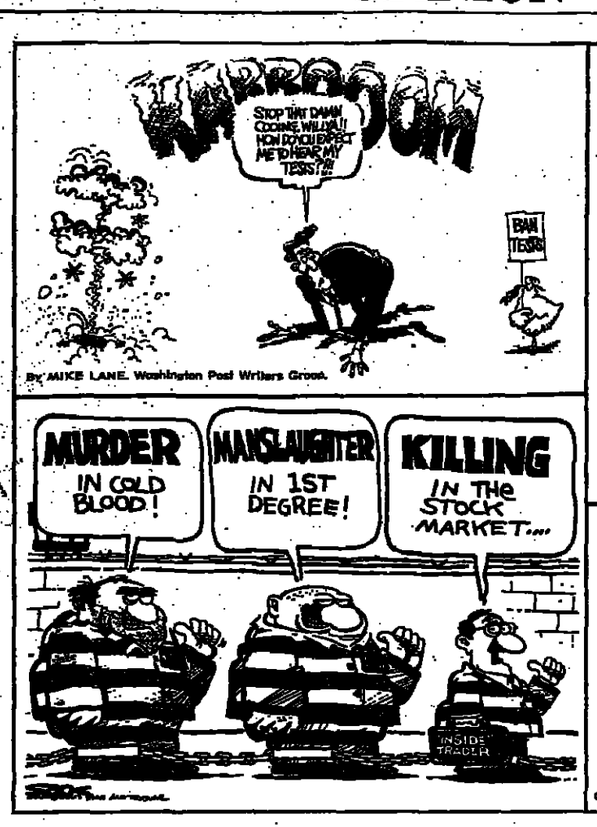
Michael P. Steinberg, a historian at the University of Chicago and an opera-lover, specializes in Austrian cultural history. He writes that in Austria the connections between music and politics are "intense" and the Salzburg Festival "carries a uniquely powerful association of music and politics, art and national consciousness." It was created in 1920, after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the creation of the republic, as an expression of national pride.

In 1933 Arturo Toscanini, the preeminent conductor of his day, refused to return to the Bayreuth Festival in Germany. That act was his statement on the rise of Hitler. Surely history has judged Toscanini right: right for music, right for politics, right for his own conscience.

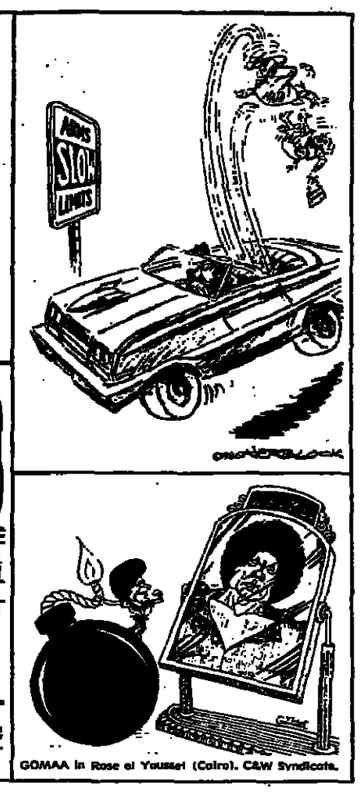
Today's situation in Austria is different. There has been no proof that Mr. Waldheim took part in any Nazi atrocity. He is not a threat. He is the powerless president of a powerless country.

But the symbol matters. His election has fostered hate in Austria and elsewhere. It is an invitation to the world to forget history. Those who can must lead the way in saying no.

The New York Times.



BY MIKE LANE, Washington Post Writers Group.



GOMAA in Rose el Youssef (Cairo). CAW Syndicate.

Every Day Is Father's Day, Or, One Blue Sock Fits All

By Tom Wilkinson

WASHINGTON — The first glimmerings began with the blue sock crisis some weeks ago. I was rummaging around in my sock drawer looking for the nice pair of blue socks I bought a little while ago. No big deal, just a pair of blue socks. They weren't there. All my blue socks had disappeared.

I thought that strange. Surely they hadn't all been washed and lost in the laundry room. I hadn't even worn the new pair yet. I was perplexed and a little exasperated, but it was too early in the morning for serious emotional surges.

So I settled for a pair of dark green socks, and went downstairs to take the kids to the school bus. I announced to the assembled throng that I was in the midst of a blue sock crisis. I announced it twice, in fact, because nobody seemed to 1) notice, or 2) care.

"Oh," said my daughter Kelly after the second announcement, "the blue ones? These, you mean?" And she pulled up her pantleg, revealing blue socks that traveled to just below her kneecaps.

It was then I learned of the new fashion in girls' teen-age and subteen circles — you might even call it the Father's Day look, except it happens every day at my house. Clothes you disappear in. The baggier the better. Nothing is too big; in fact, it is better if sweaters end just above the knee and hands are lost in the folds of shirt sleeves. As you can imagine, this has gone far beyond blue socks. We are talking about T-shirts, sweatpants, long-sleeved shirts, short-sleeved shirts, sweaters. Nothing of mine is safe.

The extent of this became known a couple of days later when I was looking for a T-shirt. The only one in the drawer was from something called the Balboa Club and featured a drawing on the front depicting beaches, palm trees and crashing surf, done in sharp blues, reds, yellows and pinks that obviously would show through my dress shirt.

It was when that shirt showed up in a couple of days on one of my daughters that I recalled a lot of traffic into our closet as the kids got ready for school. What earthly reason could they have for wanting anything of mine?

I asked the kids why the attraction.

"I don't know," said Kelly, who is 11. "It looks neat."

"What kind of question is that?" said Robyn, 14. (This is the kid who answered the telephone once when I called from the office: "Mom, it's the numbers one dirtball on the phone.")

Brooke, who is 8, had no opinion. So far as I can see, however, her only venture into this area is to clump around in my boots when she goes out to feed her rabbits in the morning.

On closer questioning, the two older girls agreed that the larger clothes "were more comfortable."

I am lukewarm on that. I certainly think they are more drafty than comfortable, and I don't think they look particularly neat unless one is drawn to the scarecrow look. It does make for confused claims on clothes.

Here is a recent conversation concerning a short-sleeved blue shirt:

Robyn: "Kelly, that's my shirt you're wearing. You never asked permission."

Kelly: "Haw!" (She seems somehow drawn to this strange word.) "No way, it's yours. I've had it in my drawer for forever. It's mine."

I determined that the shirt was mine and said so. I could tell because the short sleeve ended a little below Kelly's elbow.

I see only two possible solutions to this problem. First, outwait it. I am told that there is nothing so volatile as kids' fashions, that this, too, shall pass, and that the disparate items of my clothing now spread around our house will begin to show up once again in my drawer.

Second, I could make my way gingerly into the laundry room and try to solve the eternal mysteries posed by the odd-sock box. Somehow, I guess I always knew we would have to pay for the miracle of "one size fits all."

The Washington Post.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Cost of High Tech Controls Has Been Exaggerated

Regarding "High Tech Controls Will Hurt U.S. the Most" (June 4):

Stuart MacDonald might well have come to less pessimistic conclusions if he had put his opinion column into economic and historical perspective. He is well off the mark when stating that these types of controls "damage ... U.S. relations with its European allies" more than they damage the Soviet economy.

Even export-oriented West European governments do relatively little business with Communist governments. West Germany sends just over 4 percent of its exports to Eastern Europe — a figure that has been falling for economic reasons since the mid-1970s. Italy, France, Japan, Britain, the Netherlands and Canada each sell less than half the German figure. COCOM and Pentagon restrictions affect an almost insignificant amount of Western exports.

Fortunately for America, West European governments and business groups know this better than anyone and, despite Mr. MacDonald's assertion to the contrary, have never been foolish enough to provoke a "crisis" in the alliance over the minuscule amount of business that joint U.S.-European controls have prevented. One might ask how West Germany, a NATO member, could develop into Eastern Europe's most important Western trading partner if U.S.-imposed controls on alliance members were as confining as Mr. MacDonald's article would lead us to believe.

In short, existing high tech trade and information regulations do not impair Western Europe's important commercial interests, and a reasonably applied updated version of those regulations would not be the "commercial sacrifice" Mr. MacDonald suspects.

With this in mind, we cannot and need not pretend that there is no U.S.-European divergence over what constitutes safe trade with the Soviet Union and its allies. We cannot because differences of opinion do exist and, more significantly, have existed off and on in varying degrees of significance since the early 1950s. We need not because Americans and Europeans have openly debated and, on the whole, successfully resolved these differences in COCOM and other trans-Atlantic trade forums for over 30 years (which belies Mr. MacDonald's erroneous claim that "the official U.S. conversion to technology controls began in 1976 ... "). The Western alliance seems little worse for the wear caused by earlier trade control policy rows with Britain and West Germany, both of which depend on exports and had traditionally held large shares of Soviet and East European foreign trade.

Both Europeans and Americans should continue to expect and to resolve occasional "diplomatic disputes" that arise from differing views on which items can be traded safely with whom. After all, it is an old rule of international politics that if one's friends are strong enough to be worthwhile allies, then they are strong enough to have their own opinions — in trade policy, too.

ROBERT M. SPAULDING JR.
Oberwinter, West Germany.

Solutions for Palestine

Regarding "Six-Day War Plus 19: A Balanced Hostility" (June 6):

David Shaham is wrong in pretending in his opinion column that hostility is in balance. Israel's is greater. He is also not correct in stating that the Palestine Liberation Organization still only claims to seek a secular democratic state.

When I interviewed Yasser Arafat, the PLO's chairman, on May 29, he stated bluntly that the PLO has proposed three solutions, not one: the above-mentioned one; a national state in any part of historical Palestine (i.e., in the West Bank or part of it, beside and not instead of Israel); and, of late, "a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation."

Mr. Arafat added that Israel had refused every one of the three solutions. The historical record agrees.

He said that the PLO accepts "all UN resolutions," adding immediately: "Israel is the only state to be created according to a UN resolution ... "

Your readers are entitled to all the pieces and not just to part of the picture.

MAXIM GHILAN, Editor.
Israel & Palestine Magazine.
Paris.

Cleanliness Is Relative

John Levinson of The Explorers Club of New York (*Letters, May 28*) should have done further exploration to test his statements about the cleanliness of London. Only by the standards of someone from New York could London be described as clean. For perhaps the only time in her political life, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is correct: The streets of England's cities are disgusting.

Perhaps those who administer Western cities might consult with those who administer Singapore, a city in which the streets are immaculate.

MARY ELIZABETH DEVINE.
London.

Not Strictly a General

For some weeks now, your interesting section "In Our Pages, 75 and 50 Years Ago" has referred to the Mexican revolution of 1910 and 1911, describing its initiator Francisco Madero as "general," a title he never held, since at no time was he a member of the army. When he became president after General Porfirio Diaz left office in May 1911 and sailed to France (Diaz is buried in the Père Lachaise cemetery in Paris), Madero was de facto commander of the armed forces, but without rank, as occurs in the United States and other countries.

Madero was always interested in spiritualism and I — a nephew whom he never met, since he died in 1913, quite a few years before my birth — feel that setting the facts straight may do some good in the hereafter.

FRANCISCO OLIVARES MADERO,
Counsellor.
Embassy of Mexico, Bern.

The Wrong General

General Mills must be gnashing his teeth to see his pretty Betty being given by Arthur Higbee to General Foods (*American Topics, June 7*). Or has the "modernized" Betty Crocker been general-swapping? I've known her since I was a kid in Minneapolis, watching her prim and stolid duel with Ann Pillsbury. I'll bet ol' Poppin' Fresh is chuckling.

HENRY PILLSBURY.
Paris.

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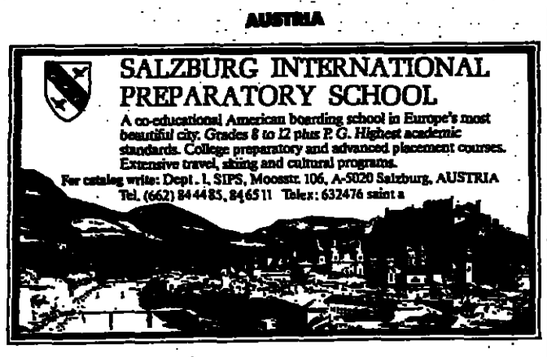

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U.S. Is Mediating Between Israel and Syria

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has been secretly mediating between Israel and Syria in an attempt to ease tensions and reach an agreement over their respective military forces in southern Lebanon, according to U.S. officials.

The U.S. mediation between the two adversaries, who have fought four wars and recently appeared on the verge of another clash, has been conducted mainly through embassies in Damascus and Tel Aviv. The effort has included at least one trip to Damascus in April by Richard W. Murphy, assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Washington specifically has sought stability in southern Lebanon by reviving the nearly moribund United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and by seeking pledges of military restraint from Israel and Syria, a State Department spokesman confirmed.

The rising tensions between Israel and Syria were touched off in part by Syria's apparent attempt to re-establish the so-called "red line," which once marked the southernmost limit of Syrian forces in southern Lebanon.

The Syrians have dug artillery and tank revetments, but without positioning any equipment, near Lake Karoun at the southern end of the Bekaa Valley.

This is near the positions they held before Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, an offensive that pushed the Syrian Army 8 to 10 miles (13 to 16 kilometers) north.

The Israelis fear the Syrians will try to creep southward, re-establishing a new "red line" in the Bekaa and possibly elsewhere in southern Lebanon.

U.S. officials say the reluctance of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to agree to a boundary for his forces in southern Lebanon has complicated mediation efforts.

Israel fears that Syria is narrowing the technological gap separating the two nations' armed forces — by receiving new shipments of sophisticated Soviet arms, with the production of chemical weapons and with a drive for "strategic parity."

U.S. and Israeli military analysts agree that Syria, while still behind Israel militarily, is gaining strength and poses a threat to Israeli security.

With Soviet help, Syria has built a sophisticated national air defense system with SA-2, SA-3, SA-5 and SA-6 medium- and long-range anti-aircraft missiles.

The new Syrian system, U.S. military analysts say, is set up to include an additional autonomous network of SA-7, SA-8, SA-9, SA-13 and SA-14 missiles that the Syrians can fall back on if their main air-defense system is knocked out.

The Soviet Union has also sent Syria 1,000 to 1,500 T-72 heavy tanks to replace aged T-54s and T-55s. Syria now has 4,200 tanks, compared with Israel's 3,600, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The most controversial new Soviet weapon operated by Syria is the short-range, surface-to-surface SS-21 missile.

Syria has 18 to 24 SS-21s capable of carrying either cluster bombs or high explosives, in addition to older surface-to-surface Frogs and Scuds, according to Israeli and Western estimates.

Israeli officials also say it is likely that longer-range SS-23s capable of hitting targets anywhere in Israel will arrive in the late 1980s. Some analysts say they believe such weapons make a pre-emptive Israeli strike more likely.

■ **Syrian, Iraqi Delay Meeting**

A planned meeting Friday between Syria's foreign minister, Farouk al Sharaa, and his Iraqi counterpart, Tariq Aziz, was postponed to "a future date," an official Jordanian source said Friday, Agence France-Presse reported.

The postponement of the meeting, intended to seek an end to two decades of hostility between the two neighbors, was called to "proceed with fuller preparations."

■ **Leftist Militia Gain in Bekaa**

Syrian-backed leftist militiamen gained control of a part of an embattled Bekaa Valley town from pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem fundamentalists, in house-to-house combat Friday, The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

Police reported dozens of casualties. Sporadic fighting also engulfed West Beirut's refugee camps, as Shiite Moslem forces and Palestinian guerrillas traded mortar and rocket-propelled grenade fire for a 26th day.

In Damascus, at a meeting sponsored by Syria, Moslem military leaders, politicians and religious leaders agreed to form a 1,500-member special military force to disengage the camps' combatants.

David Osborn/Reuters
Demonstrators at South Africa House in London on Friday.

Reagan Urges Restraint By All in South Africa; Economic Ties Affirmed

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan urged on Friday that all parties in South Africa's political crisis "exercise maximum restraint" following the declaration of a state of emergency there.

In a statement released by the White House and conveyed to President Pieter W. Botha, Mr. Reagan said: "Violence by those who enforce apartheid and by those opposed to it has become so common that South Africa risks becoming a continuing tragedy."

"The American people feel strongly that permitting nonviolent meetings is the hallmark of civilized government and in the best tradition of the Western democracies," Mr. Reagan said, alluding to the 10th anniversary on Monday of the Soweto uprising in which at least 570 South African blacks died.

[At a White House press lunch, Mr. Reagan said later that the continuing violence in South Africa now constituted a civil war, Reuters reported from Washington.

["What we're seeing now is an outright civil war that's going on," the president said. "It's no longer just a contest between the black population and the white population; it is blacks fighting against blacks."]

Earlier Friday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, while criticizing the imposition Wednesday of the state of emergency and urging leaders of South Africa to negotiate toward the end of apartheid, said the United States would not cut off all economic ties with that country because businesses were helping to fight the racial separation policy.

Mr. Shultz, appearing on a worldwide television broadcast sponsored by the U.S. government, said that to disinvest in South Africa would be an act of "moral despair." The action would be emotionally satisfying for a time, he said, but "you'd be stripped bare" of ways to exert influence on the Pretoria government.

Of the imposition of a state of emergency, the secretary said, "We don't think it's the right thing for them to do." He called the turmoil in South Africa a "continuing, unraveling tragedy."

Mr. Reagan said he had told Mr. Botha "directly" of his "deep feelings" about the importance of permitting nonviolent meetings. A White House spokesman said that Mr. Reagan communicated Friday with Mr. Botha through the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel.

"Our hearts are with the people of South Africa in this time of trauma," Mr. Reagan said. "We appeal to them — white and black — to face up to their own responsibilities and make the Soweto anniversary truly a time for peaceful expressions of opposition to apartheid. Only in this way will they truly honor those who died in Soweto ten years ago and the millions of South Africans still yearning for justice in that land."

■ **Worldwide Reaction**

World reactions to the state of emergency declared in South Africa ranged from condemnation and regret to predictions of a bloodbath and the imminent overthrow of the white minority government in Pretoria, news agencies reported Friday.

The Organization of African Unity called on its member states to give South African blacks military support against the Pretoria government.

The United Nations and the European Community scheduled meetings to discuss the crisis. Pressure mounted on Britain to clear the way for the international community to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Australia announced that it would join the 12-nation EC in closing its diplomatic offices in Cape Town and Pretoria on Monday to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

EC sources said in Brussels that EC foreign ministers would discuss sanctions against South Africa at a regular meeting beginning in Luxembourg on Monday.

The OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa said in a statement: "This is the time for all Africa to launch material, military and moral support behind the oppressed blacks of South Africa."

In Lusaka, the semiofficial Times of Zambia said the state of emergency "will not achieve anything apart from killing more innocent people."

From Moscow, the Tass news agency said the state of emergency was a futile attempt to bring millions of oppressed people back in line.

In Canberra, Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia said that increased sanctions were now the only way to end the "absolutely appalling" situation in South Africa following the failure of the Commonwealth's mediation effort.

(Reuters, UPI, AFP)

SANCTION: *A New Campaign*

(Continued from Page 1)

monwealth's stately headquarters, and the printed conclusions in the document they were presenting was apparently explained by the refusal of Lord Barber, Mrs. Thatcher's nominee to the group, to go along with a report that mentioned specific measures.

Lord Barber, a former chancellor of the Exchequer in a Conservative government, was not available for interviews on Thursday. Although he is chairman of Standard Chartered Bank, which has substantial South African interests, he had signed a report contending that "the worst bloodbath since the Second World War" might occur in South Africa if the government there came to feel that it did not have to fear "effective economic measures."

Mr. Fraser, making a case that he and General Obasanjo said they would be carrying to other European nations and the United States, detailed the sort of measures the group had been prepared to contemplate.

He said a comprehensive trade embargo would be too easily evaded, but mentioned the possibility of interrupting air links between South Africa and the West so South African citizens would have to travel to neighboring black countries to leave their country; withdrawing consular services so they would have to apply by mail for visas; placing restrictions on banking and financial transfers, and banning trade in bulk commodities such as coal and agricultural exports that are already in oversupply in world markets.

The "possible negotiating concept" that the Commonwealth group presented to the Botha government called for it to commit itself to the removal of its military forces from black townships, the suspension of arbitrary arrests, the release of Mr. Mandela and other political prisoners, and the legalization of such organizations as the African National Congress, which has been illegal for 25 years. In exchange, the black organizations would commit themselves to "suspending violence" and entering negotiations with an open agenda.

The group made its second trip to South Africa, the co-chairmen said, after receiving assurances that the authorities there were prepared to negotiate on this basis.

"Well, I became hopeful," General Obasanjo said, describing the mood of optimism that came over the group after exchanges with South African negotiators.

Then, suddenly, as he recounted it, the South African negotiators insisted that the black movements would have to renounce violence, not just suspend it, before negotiations could proceed. The Commonwealth group interpreted this as meaning that the government was stepping back from a proposal it had appeared to accept. Then, said the Nigerian, it was realized that "obviously something has snapped."

By contrast, the portrayal of Mr. Mandela in both the printed report and the remarks of the co-chairmen was of a man of towering character and almost messianic potential to turn the tide of strife. Mr. Fraser said the imprisoned guerrilla leader was "so impressive and commanding" a figure that it was reasonable to think he could end the divisions among blacks if he was released. The fear of being faced with a unified black leadership, he speculated, may have been what made the authorities pull back.

The Australian then sketched a dark picture of waves of terrorism and counterterrorism engulfing South Africa for as long as a decade, resulting in the creation of a radical black government that was "totally antipathetic" to Western interests.

GOODMAN: *Big Bands' King of Swing Is Dead in New York at 77*

(Continued from Page 1)

year of high school. At 16, Mr. Goodman was playing in Ben Pollack's successful band. At 20, he left Mr. Pollack for New York and a free-lance career.

One of his jobs was in the orchestra of Broadway's "Girl Crazy" in 1930. Audiences went to see Ethel Merman in her sensational debut, while in the orchestra pit Red Nichols led a band of unknowns that included Mr. Goodman, Glenn Miller, Jimmy Dorsey, Jack Teagarden and Gene Krupa.

In 1934, helped by John Henry Hammond Jr., a critic and promoter, Mr. Goodman put together his first band and opened in Billy Rose's Music Hall.

That led to a Saturday night coast-to-coast radio show, "Let's Dance." The program reached two million people each week, but since Mr. Goodman's band was in the midnight slot, most of his listeners were on the West Coast.

When Mr. Goodman took the band on tour that winter, audiences on the way west were not prepared for its brand of loud, fast dance music. The band was on the point of breaking up in failure when it arrived in Los Angeles and created a sensation at the Palomar Ballroom.

Mr. Goodman traveled widely, including a six-week, 33-concert tour of the Soviet Union that began in June 1962. Nikita S. Krushchev and his wife joined in the applause at his opening show.

Mr. Goodman's theme song was "Let's Dance" and his closing theme was "Goodbye." He would take extensive solos on "After You're Gone" and "Sweet Georgia Brown." His bands were also known best for their renditions of "Stompin' at the Savoy," "Don't Be That Way," "One O'Clock Jump" and "Sing, Sing, Sing."

In 1937, he played a landmark concert in the citadel of high culture, Carnegie Hall. The stage was alight with the talents of the 27-year-old Mr. Goodman, who led such youthful contemporaries as Harry James, Lionel Hampton, Count Basie, Cootie Williams, Teddy Wilson and Lester Young.

Mr. Goodman practiced every day, starting the morning with the scales he played when he was 10.

"It isn't like the piano or violin — you use your wind," he used to say. "Your body has to be in shape."

He also imposed a tight discipline on his band, a solid base that liberated instrumentalists for great flights of improvisation. An offending player would be fixed with an icy stare that jazzmen called "the Goodman ray."

"He'd look over his glasses and stare at you — really nail you down with his eyes," said Mr. Hampton. "And all the time he'd be making some of the most difficult passages on his clarinet. Two minds working all the time. He wouldn't stop playing and he wouldn't stop glaring."

In 1949, as the big band era was ending, Mr. Goodman was 40 and an acknowledged master of his instrument. Then he decided he had to relearn the clarinet almost from scratch.

Taking lessons under a leading classical player, he changed his lip technique to conform to classical practice. For new fingering, Mr. Goodman grew a new set of calluses after having the old ones removed by a surgeon.

Most of his performing after that was with small jazz combos or as a classical soloist. He recorded Debussy's "First Rhapsody for the Clarinet" and Bartok's "Contrasts, for Violin, Clarinet and Piano."

Mr. Goodman married Mr. Hammond's sister, Alice Hammond Duckworth, in 1942. A great-great-granddaughter of the financier Cornelius Vanderbilt, she died in 1978.

The couple had two daughters, Benjie and Rachel, the latter a pianist who made her debut at 16 playing in a trio with her father.

ARMS: *U.S. May Be Leaving SALT Door Slightly Ajar*

(Continued from Page 1)

turn in large part on progress in the Geneva arms talks.

On Thursday, Mr. Speakes went back to the original formulation. He said that putting additional cruise missiles on bombers was "a firm decision." He added that "the only decision that remains" was that once the missiles were deployed, "do we compensate in any fashion."

If Mr. Reagan decides to retire another ballistic-missile submarine at that time, the United States would remain in de facto observance of the treaty limit of 1,320 on the combined total of multiple-warhead missiles and cruise-missile bombers. The administration has been saying that any retirement of submarines would be for reasons of cost and absence of military need, and not because of a desire to remain within the 1979 treaty limits.

Paul H. Nitze, the president's senior arms-control adviser, told a congressional committee on Wednesday that he "anticipated" the navy would take an additional submarine out of service. On Thursday, some officials stressed no such decision had been made, and others said that current navy plans were to keep the submarine operational.

All of this comes against the backdrop of new Soviet activity in the Geneva talks.

Last week, Soviet negotiators dropped their demand to ban all but laboratory research on missile-defense systems. They offered to permit undefined additional research if the United States would forgo the abandonment of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty for 10 to 20 years. The treaty has no time limit, but the sides can withdraw on six months' notice.

Soviet negotiators also said that if an agreement could be worked out regarding defensive systems, they would be prepared to reach agreement on reductions in offensive forces.

On Thursday, the Russians put forward their new plan for reductions. Administration officials said that its main feature was that Moscow was now prepared to exclude from reductions a whole class of American weapons capable of striking Soviet territory.

They are the 1,700 fighter-bombers in and around Europe, including F-111s, A-6Es, F-16s, and F-4Es. The Russians had insisted on including these forces in previous treaties, but backed off.

Moscow also dropped a proposed ban on sea-launched cruise missiles. The United States plans to deploy 700 of these missiles with nuclear warheads for land-attack missions. These and any other nuclear-tipped cruise missiles would be included in the 8,000 total.

TREATY: *Vote Welcomed*

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain's help in the U.S. bombing raid against Libya on April 15.

Mark E. Pellew, counselor for congressional affairs at the British Embassy, said Mrs. Thatcher "will be very pleased." He said the treaty revisions could make a difference in two pending extradition cases involving members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which is seeking independence from British rule for Northern Ireland.

The American Civil Liberties Union denounced the compromise as "cutting the heart out" of a 1972 treaty that bars extradition of people charged with politically motivated crimes of violence.

"Countries will now line up and ask for similar protection from their revolutions, one by one," said an ACLU spokeswoman, Susan Benda.

The pact had been stalled since last June because of resistance from Democrats and from Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who feared it would set a precedent for allowing leftist governments in Afghanistan and Nicaragua to win extradition of their opponents.

The key compromise, constructed by the committee chairman, Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, and Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, narrowed the exemption list but added a provision guaranteeing U.S. courts jurisdiction over extradition.

Language was also included that would give U.S. courts the right to consider motives for the extradition request and the quality of courts in the country making the request.

The revised pact spells out offenses that cannot be called politically motivated: murder, voluntary manslaughter, injurious assault, kidnapping, hostage-taking, or the use of bombs, grenades, rockets, firearms, letter bombs or incendiary devices.

■ **France Seizes Arms, Holds 9**

Police in France have arrested nine persons in a crackdown on arms smuggling from the United States to Northern Ireland and said two of the prisoners linked the Irish National Liberation Army in the British province with the leftist French terrorist group Direct Action, UPI reported from Paris.

A police spokesman in Paris said that four persons were arrested on Thursday and five persons, including an American couple, were arrested Wednesday. The suspects were apprehended in Paris and in the northern French port of Le Havre after police trailed a camper carrying arms and munitions, the spokesman said.

The trailer had been put inside a container and shipped from Los Angeles aboard a Panamanian vessel to the Dutch port of Rotterdam, where it was loaded aboard a truck and driven through Belgium to Le Havre, the spokesman said.

Among the prisoners taken Thursday was Alain Pojolat, 38, of France, who police said was a Direct Action member in contact with Sean Hughes, an officer in the outlawed extremist Irish National Liberation Army.

REAGAN: *Not in Cards*

(Continued from Page 1)

wrote down the names of those he selected on index cards, with code numbers to help him find the right person.

Reporters at the session noticed that Mr. Reagan was glancing nervously at the lectern. Later, acknowledging to aides that the cards had distracted him, Mr. Reagan said, "Next time I'm going to concentrate not on who I'm calling on, but what I'm going to say."

■ **Statement Clarified**

Minutes after the televised session, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, came into the press room to tell reporters that the president did not mean to give the go-ahead to build a fourth orbiter to replace the wrecked Challenger. He said that it was the president's "intention" to build the orbiter but that a final decision had not been made, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Another official described Mr. Reagan's answer as "more an expression of his own personal desire," and not the outcome of an interagency process that has been under way since February. Some administration officials fear the orbiter could be "a dinosaur" in the face of advancing technology.

DEATH NOTICE

MILLETT, STEPHEN CALDWELL. On May 21, 1986, at Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island, Stephen Caldwell, of Poppasquash Road, Bristol, Rhode Island, aged 79, son of the late Stephen Caldwell Millett of New York and the late Mrs. Thalia Westcott Malcolm, sometime of Rake Manor, Milford, Surrey; husband of the late Martha Rockwell Millett; father of Stephen Caldwell Millett, Jr., of Bristol, Rhode Island; and brother of Richard C. Millet, New York City and Mrs. Thalia Gage and Mrs. Elizabeth de Vilmorin, both of France.

TUTU: *Botha Meeting*

(Continued from Page 1)

hannesburg's black satellite city, setting off countrywide riots.

Asked if he had been heartened by the meeting, Bishop Tutu said that Mr. Botha had not been threatening but had given the sense of a man certain of Pretoria's military ability to maintain order.

"I'm no better in terms of optimism coming out than I was going in," Bishop Tutu said. "I'm not saying that I'm despondent."

He criticized mass detentions under the emergency, saying it would leave communities leaderless and, therefore, more dangerous.

Bishop Tutu arranged on Wednesday a cease-fire between warring black factions in shanty towns near Cape Town, and he thanked those who had helped the homeless.

The bishop made other comments that cannot legally be quoted because of emergency censorship rules forbidding "subversive statements" that could incite the public to oppose the provisions of the emergency. "To stop me from saying it does not stop me thinking it," Bishop Tutu said in a reference to the censorship. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ **Pressure on Foreign Press**

The South African government threatened to act Friday against foreign journalists who defy news media curbs and suggested they hire lawyers to help them understand the regulations, Reuters reported from Pretoria.

"We are not kidding," David Stewart, director of the Bureau of Information, told a press conference.

Mr. Stewart advised journalists to study press restrictions imposed under the state of emergency announced Thursday and said the Ministry of Law and Order was already investigating possible violations.

The Associated Press reported Friday from Johannesburg that South Africa ordered a CBS cameraman to leave South Africa by midnight Tuesday but gave no reason for the order.

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha told the CBS bureau in Johannesburg that the cameraman, Wim de Vos, had until Monday to appeal the order.

A spokesman for the CBS bureau in Johannesburg said he had no indication why Mr. de Vos was ordered to leave and said the network would ask Mr. Botha to rescind the expulsion.

U.K. Considers New Measures Against Pretoria

Reuters

LONDON — Britain, which is alone among the Commonwealth states in opposing full economic sanctions on South Africa, edged Friday toward a possible compromise as pressure grew for concerted action against white-minority rule in Pretoria.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, speaking a day after a Commonwealth study group said that economic pressure on Pretoria was the only way to avert a bloodbath, restated Britain's opposition to sanctions but hinted that other measures could be taken.

"Consideration is being given and is going to be given as we come up to the Commonwealth meeting in August as to whether any measures in addition to those already in place make sense and could be necessary," he said in a radio interview.

In Brussels on Friday, the Executive Commission of the European Community condemned South Africa's declaration of a state of emergency. Karl-Heinz Narjes of West Germany, speaking on behalf of the 17-member executive board, said it appeared that the only way to deal with Pretoria was to severely increase economic sanctions.

Mr. Narjes said Pretoria was "walking into a catastrophe scenario with its eyes open."

Daughter of Aide To Thatcher Dies After Oxford Party

United Press International

LONDON — A heroin scandal involving rich society children, the death of a cabinet minister's daughter and end-of-term partying has erupted at Oxford University.

A member of the Guinness family has been charged with supplying heroin to the woman, who was his cousin.

The case came to light Wednesday when Olivia Channon, 22, daughter of Paul Channon, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trade secretary, was found dead in an Oxford dormitory after a night of celebrating the end of her history exams at the university. The celebrations at Oxford are known as "thrashing."

On Thursday, her cousin Sebastian Guinness, also 22, was charged with supplying heroin to Miss Channon and with possession of heroin and cocaine. They also charged one of the dead woman's fellow students and best friends, Rose Johnston, 22, a member of a publishing family, with supplying her with heroin.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13 June 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Fund	Quotation
AL MAL MANAGEMENT	
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	$ 232.84
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.	
-(d) Baerbond	SF 927.90
-(d) Conbar	SF 1482.00
-(d) Equibaer America	$ 1335.08
-(d) Equibaer Europe	SF 1590.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF 1357.80
-(d) Grobar	SF 1221.00
-(d) Stockbar	SF 1872.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY	
-(r) Multicurrency US$	$ 1072.57
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1050.00
-(r) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 195,703.00
BNP INTERFUNDS	
-(w) Interbond Fund	$ 153.07*
-(w) Intercurrency US$	$ 10.56
-(w) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.77
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£ 10.54
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$ 15.63
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$ 11.66
BANQUE INDOSUEZ	
-(d) Asian Growth Fund	$ 15.88
-(w) Diverbond	SF 86.45
-(w) FIF-America	$ 20.91
-(w) FIF-Europe	$ 22.18
-(d) FIF-International	$ 14.52
-(w) FIF-Pacific	$ 28.17
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 124.97
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 218.30
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F)	$ 1078.03
BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income	$ 0.902*
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr.	$ 11.99
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf.	$ 1.486*
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf.	£ 145.2*
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd.	$ 1.286
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund	$ 0.418
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency	£ 15.82
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd.	$ 2.174
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund	£ 0.231*
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$	$ 11.18
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund	$ 1.598
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund	$ 1.006
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND	
-(d) $ Money Market	$ 10.41
-(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM 25.15
-(w) $ Bond	$ 10.72
-(w) Non-$ Bond	DM 28.11
-(w) Global Equity	$ 12.00
-(w) Global Bond	$ 9.83
-(w) Global Bond & Equity	$ 9.88
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 58.77
-(w) Capital Italia SA	$ 30.63
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)	
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71	
(d) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 1083.74
(d) Citinvest Liquidity	$ 1051.63
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) Actions Suisses	SF 494.25
-(d)(s)(u) Bond Valor Swf	SF 107.90
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 112.02
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$ 122.69
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£ 108.42
-(d) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 10,715.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF 140.10
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$ 149.57
-(d) Canasec	SF 642.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds	SF 79.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l	SF 129.00
-(d) CS Gold Valor	$ 96.81
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	$ 1146.44
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1086.13
-(d) CS Money Market Fund	£ 1109.78
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y103164.00
-(d) Energie-Valor	SF 146.25
-(d)(s)(u) Ussec	SF 829.00
-(d) Europa-Valor	SF 194.75
-(d) Pacific-Valor	SF 197.25
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC	
Winchester House, 77 London Wall	
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)	
-(w) Finsbury Grou Ltd.	$ 148.39
-(m) Winchester Diversified	$ 25.21*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd.	$ 10.84
-(m) Winchester Frontier	$ 154.63
-(w) Winchester Holdings	FF 113.31
	$ 12.87
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	$ 111.09
-(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 65.85
-(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2390.22
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
-+(d) Concentra	DM 37.98
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 84.74
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.	
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier:0534-36331	
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.	
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 12.85 Offer	$12.491*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 14.39 Offer	$ 14.729
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$ 1.5373
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$ 1.0069
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$ 1.4300
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$ 1.8424
-(w) Long Term	$ 27.88
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS	
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4, 01-623-4680	
-(w) F&C Atlantic	$ 17.39
-(w) F&C European	$ 24.14
-(w) F&C Oriental	$ 44.27
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda	
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com.	$ 66.42
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref.	$ 101.75
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$ 21.36
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref.	$ 101.90
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 99.32
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$ 12.95
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$ 13.34
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$ 133.11
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$ 38.40
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/s	$ 10.86
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$ 53.42
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$ 18.56
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 207.57
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$ 22.06
-(d) Fidelity World Fund	$ 52.96
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN	
London Agent 01-839-3013	
-(w) Dollar Income	$ 7.96
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd.	£ 95.60*
-(w) Gold Income	$ 8.08
-(w) Gold Appreciation	$ 4.59
-(m) Strategic Trading	$ 1.40
GEFINOR FUNDS.	
-(w) East Investment Fund	$ 617.18
-(w) Scottish World Fund	£ 164.99
-(w) State St. American	$ 205.99
London:01-4914230, Geneva:41-22355530	
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.	
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715	
-(w) FuturGAM S.A.	$ 139.34
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$ 180.23
-(w) GAMerica Inc	$ 209.12
-(w) GAM Australia Inc	$ 108.37
-(w) GAM Boston Inc	$ 150.63
-(w) GAMBIT Fund Inc.	$ 73.76
-(w) GAM Ermitage	$ 21.24
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc.	$ 10.56
-(w) GAM Franc-val	SF 151.74
-(w) GAM France Inc	Fr 988.42
-(w) GAM Global Fund	$ 99.85
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$ 103.97
-(w) GAM International Inc.	$ 190.11
-(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$ 199.52
-(w) GAM North America Inc.	$ 147.38
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc.	125.55* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum.	130.45 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc	$ 210.77
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw.	143.50 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd.	129.20 p
-(w) GAMrint	$ 139.65
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	$ 85.52
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust	206.85
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc.	$ 258.28
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$ 156.16
-(w) GAMtrends Inc.	$ 114.42
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$ 125.28
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$ 119.22
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe.	$ 114.52
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF 105.83
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Yen 10.537
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM 104.30
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£ 118.72
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Fr 982.92
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.	
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd.	$ 17.98
-(r) G.T. Applied Science	$ 16.41
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd.	$ 12.72
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$ 6.20
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$ 28.14
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$ 20.44
-(d) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$ 20.85
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 19.87
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 15.24
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	$ 17.51
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$ 52.81
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 29.27
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd.	$ 72.47
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 28.66
-(d) G.T. South China Fund	$ 15.45
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.	
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029	
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051	
-(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF 12.48
-(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF 28.75
-(d) European Equity Fund	DM 14.30
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$ 11.54
-(d) Intl. Currency U.S.	$ 27.89
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$ 17.58
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$ 36.56
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg	
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond	$ 16.75
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$ 39.16
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust	Y 45.24
-(r) J.F Japan Trust	Y 6785
-(r) J.F Japan Technology	Y 24,248
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc)	$ 13.05
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11	
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$ 118.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF 148.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 198.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 309.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America	$ 132.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF 168.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos.	$ 17.33
NIMARBEN	
-(d) Class A	$ 111.02
-(w) Class B - U.S.	$ 161.07
-(w) Class C - Japan	$ 148.87
OBLIFLEX LIMITED	
-(w) Multicurrency	$ 15.48
-(w) Dollar Medium Term	$ 12.39
-(w) Dollar Long Term	$ 13.33
-(w) Japanese Yen	$ 17.73
-(w) Pound Sterling	£ 11.99
-(w) Deutsche Mark	DM 11.47
-(w) Dutch Florin	FL 11.29
-(w) Swiss Franc	SF 10.45
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF 18.68
-(w) European Currency	ECU 11.29
-(w) French Franc	SF 9.51
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP	
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670	
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$ 22.50
PARISBAS-GROUP	
-(d) Cortexa International	$ 113.31
-(d) ECUPAR	ECU 1118.49
-(w) OBLI-DM	DM 1230.70
-(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 94.15
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$ 1229.62
-(w) OBLI-YEN	Y 185,316*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN	FL 1110.85
-(d) PAROIL-FUND	$ 92.36
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH	$ 15.60
-(d) PARINTER FUND	$ 167.12
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND	$ 11.84
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	$ 125.02
PUTNAM	
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$ 14.21
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr.	$ 10.87
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$ 103.55
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY	
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	$ 14.07
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd.	$ 19.02
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	$ 37.07
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd.	$ 12.23*
-+(d) RBC Man.Currency Fd.	$ 29.94
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd.	$ 13.86
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)	
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.63* Offer	$ 9.22*
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 8.76 Offer	$ 9.36
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD(46-8-236270)	
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid $5.90 Offer	$6.15
SKANDIFOND LIMITED(46-8-236270)	
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid $5.90 Offer	$6.15
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.	
17 Devonshire Sq.,London-01-377-8040	
-(r) SHB Bond Fund	$ 28.48
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund	$ 38.57
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
-(d) America-Valor	SF 495.25*
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$ 139.82
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 120.48
-(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL 125.57
-(d) Intervalor	SF 88.75*
-(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 1357.75
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£ 111.17
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel.	SF 110.24
-(d) Swissvalor New Series	SF 416.75
-(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF 80.00
-(d) Universal Fund	SF 127.49
-(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y 10914.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD	
(d) The Establishment Trust	$ 1.48
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd	$ 12.52
(d) Thornton HK & China	$ 10.43
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$ 18.00
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$ 13.49
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd.	$ 10.57
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$ 10.16
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd.	$ 10.08
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
-(d) Bond-Invest	SF 64.75
-(d) DM-Invest bonds	DM 230.60
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh.	SFr 129.80
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF 194.50
-(d) Francit French Sh.	SFr 182.50
-(d) Germac German Sh.	SFr 285.00
-(d) ITAC Italian sh	SFr 274.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds	SFr 215.50
-(d) Sima (stock price)	SF 214.50
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds	SFr 990.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
-(d) Unirenta	DM 42.00
-(d) Unifonds	DM 32.60
-(d) Unirak	DM 86.50
-(d) UNIZINS	DM 113.60
Other Funds	
(w) Actibonds Investments Fund.	$ 31.16
(w) Actieroissance	$ 103.13
( ) Actifinance Intl	$ 1003.57
(w) Activest Intl	$ 13.72
(w) Aquila International Fund	$ 245.85
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1025.52
(r) Ariane	$ 2354.52
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$ 23.46
( ) Australia Fund	$ 9.79
(b) Blue Saudi Bond Fund	$ 152.40
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF 133.00
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	$ 10.19
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl.	$ 12.10
(w) Citadel Fun	$ 1.82
(w) Citifrust US $ Equities	$ 198.04
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 2974.85
(w) Columbia Securities	FL 110.84
(r) COMETE	$ 1021.30
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$ 15.28
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$ 45.69
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$ 197.34
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y 12,528*
(w) D.G.C.	$ 129.55
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd	$ 1134.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM 1064.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$ 14.76
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V.	$ 1522.94
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$ 12.96
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$ 46.96
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 49.24
(d) Europe Obligations	Ecu 48.45
(d) Esprit Sicav	$ECU 973.28
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 21,372.45
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd.	$ 1167.35
(w) Fixed Income Trns.	$ 95.80
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF 211.80
(w) Forexfund	$ 8.14
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 65.01
(d) Fonditalia	$ 62.37
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins	DM 44.23
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$ 13.97
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$ 95.89
(w) Houssmann Hldgs. N.V.	$ 196.43
(w) Hestia Funds	$ 138.78
(w) Horizon Fund	$ 1638.19
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd.	SF 147.85
(r) ILA-IGB (30/04)	$ 9.64
(r) ILA-IGS (30/04)	$ 10.58
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$ 10.91
(d) Interfund SA	$ 30.76
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 323.42
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 24.57
(d) Investa DWS	DM 67.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 14.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$ 36.21
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 183.99
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 186.53
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd.	$ 11,341.06
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.	$ 27.67
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$ 146.10
(w) Korea Growth Trust	KW 13,324.37
	$ 14.95
(d) Leicom Fund	$ 2021.45
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$ 245.76
(d) Lloulbaer	$ 1422.00
(w) Luxfund	$ 106.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$ 33.66
(r) Meteore	Y 125,719.00
(w) NAAT	$ 12.96
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd.	$ 12,124.22
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 54.80*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund	$ 11.43
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio	$ 7898.08
(w) Novotec Investment Fund	$ 122.01
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$ 218.57
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND	$ 1065.59
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd.	$ 1765.03
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$ 34.71
(m) Permal Spec. Opp.	$
(r) Permal Value N.V.	$ 1484.01
(r) Pleiades	$ 1366.01
(r) Pri-Tech	$ 1058.08
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 9537.48
(d) Renta Fund	LF 2830.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 1156.31
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits	$ 1161.72
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd.	$ 214.09
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 169.10
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$ 15.22
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.	$ 907.61
(w) Strategy Investment Fund	$ 26.61
(w) Target Fund	$ 936.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF 88.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$ 135.54
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$ 185.75
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 155.38
(w) Trans Europe Fund	Fl 58.47
(d) Turquoise Fund	$ 175.53
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA	$ 2542.95
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB	$ 1699.15
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$ 1105.30
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 78.40
(d) UNI Bond Fund	$ 1335.50
(r) UNI Capital Fund	$ 1328.34
(d) Univers Bonds	Dm 116.87
(d) US Federal Securities	$ 10.79
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$ 14.12
(w) Willerbond Capital	$ 11.66
(d) World Fund S.A.	$ 17.62

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; e - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

■ Record Chinese Sale
■ Giacometti Show
■ European Films

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CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

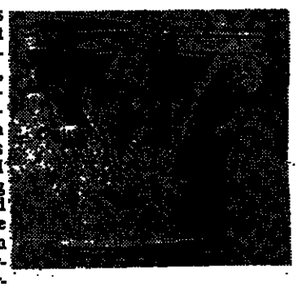
Homage to Bernstein

■ Leonard Bernstein will be on hand for a tribute to him organized by the American Center of Paris on June 18 at the Théâtre du Rond-Point, with Lauren Bacall and Jean-Louis Barrault as masters of ceremonies and a program of Bernstein's compositions. Instrumental works and selections from "Songfest," "A Quiet Place," "Trouble in Tahiti," "Mass" and his Broadway musicals are on the musical program. The performers include Shirley Verrett, Betty Comden and Adolph Green, Phyllis Newman, Julia Migenes-Johnson, Jean-Pierre Rampal, Michel Portal, Noel Lee, Christian Ivaldi, the Orchestre National de Jazz and the Orchestre National de France. The gala is to benefit the artistic program of the American Center.

Mussorgsky's "Salammbô"

■ As a 24-year-old composer, Modest Mussorgsky (left) discovered Flaubert's novel "Salammbô" and plunged into the task of writing both the words and music of an opera on the subject. He abandoned the project three years later, but left behind a fragment of six scenes, only two of them orchestrated. The Hungarian conductor and composer Zoltan Pesko, working from material left by the composer, prepared a performing edition of the six scenes, which he conducted in concert form in Milan in 1980, and in a stage production in 1983 in Naples. The Naples production, staged by Yuri Lyubimov and designed by David Borovsky, will be given June 16 by the Paris Opéra, with Dunja Vejzovic in the title role. Nine further performances will be given through July 9.

Villa Medici Works



■ The Ecole des Beaux-Arts has put together a large selection of drawings, plans and scale models of the Roman Forum, the Coliseum and the monuments of the Palatine Hill produced by young architects who had won the Prix de Rome and a stay in the Villa Medici during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The work these laureates sent back to Paris as proof of their activity is in the sumptuous vein of 19th-century archaeology or "restoration" and deserves to be better known. Carlu's colorful 6-by-21-foot view of Jupiter's temple on the Capitol is a delightful piece of archaeological daydreaming, and there are several incredibly meticulous and rather touching wood-and-cork scale models of various monuments, including one of the Coliseum in its present state. The show continues at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, Quai Malaquais, Paris 6, through July 13.

ESSEN

Dresden Exhibit

■ The largest East German art exhibit ever to be shown in West Germany features art from Dresden, which was severely damaged by Allied bombs in World War II. Titled "Baroque in Dresden — A European Metropolis in the 18th Century," it includes more than 600 masterpieces that belonged to royalty in Dresden between 1649 and 1763, and were eventually donated to or purchased by the city. The exhibit includes works by Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez and Dürer, until Nov. 2 at the Huegel Villa.

EINDHOVEN

50th Anniversary

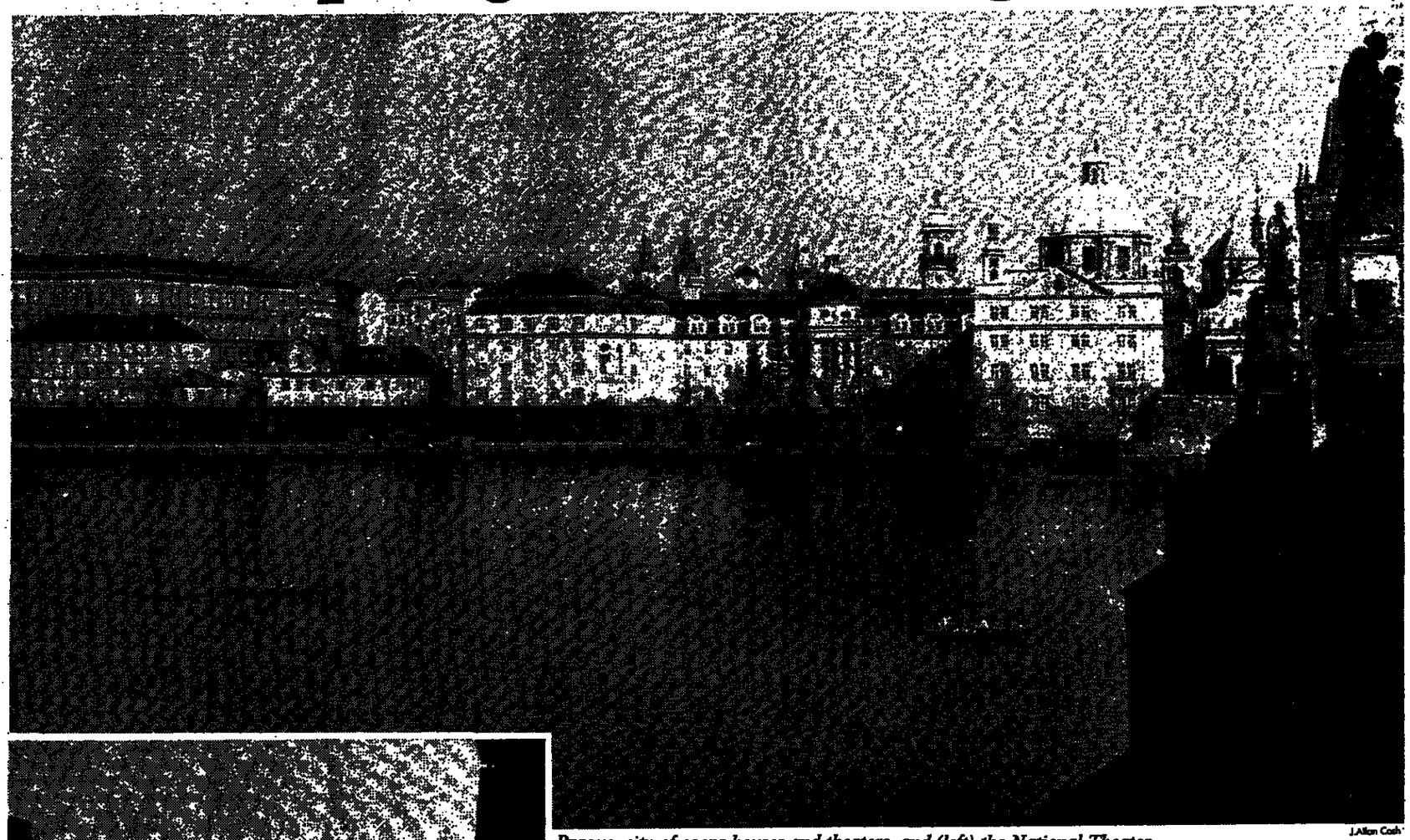
■ The Municipal Van Abbe Museum is marking its 50th anniversary by showing for the first time its complete collection of modern and contemporary art, under the title "Eye Level, Van Abbe Museum 1936-1986." Until World War II, the museum's collection consisted of 40 works by contemporary Dutch artists. In 1948, the museum's director began purchasing works by such artist as Picasso, Braque, Chagall, Kokoschka, Léger, Mondrian and Kandinsky, and continued to show works by young, contemporary artists. To show the full collection of 250 artists, the Van Abbe Museum will be using a second building within walking distance of the museum, thus doubling its space. The exposition runs from June 15 to Nov. 9.

LUGANO

Goya in Private Hands

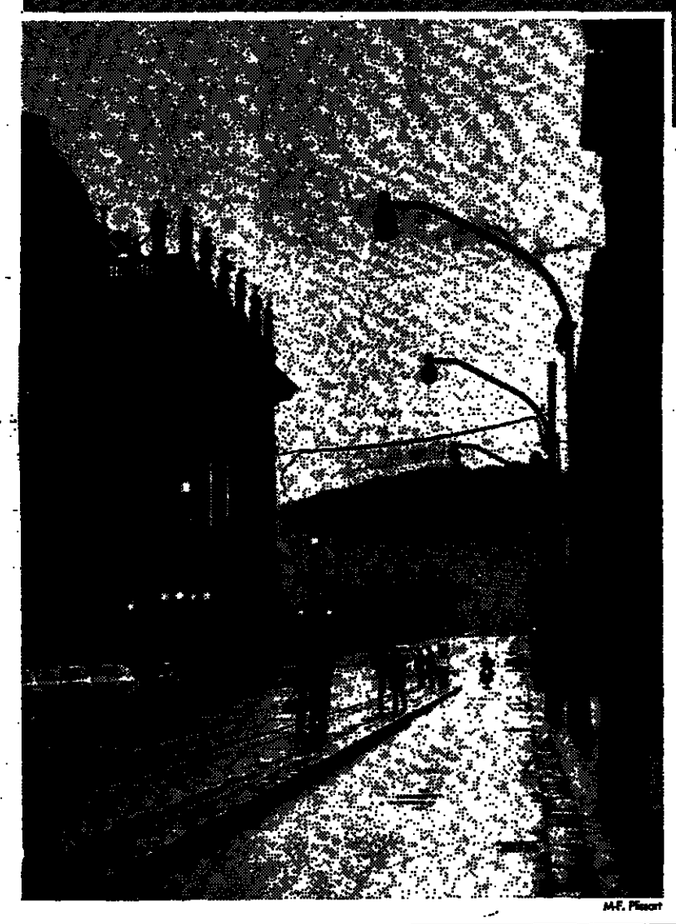
■ Torn between tenderness and violence, privilege and reality, Francisco Goya flattered, satirized, denounced and raved in turn. All this appears in the 50 paintings from Spanish private collections gathered for the summer in the Villa Favorita. Executed on commission, some had not been out of the families since Goya painted them, and had never been shown in public before. "Goya in Spanish Private Collections," runs from June 15 to Oct. 15.

A Rich Spring Feast in Prague



J.Allen Cash

Prague, city of opera houses and theaters, and (left) the National Theater.



M-F. Plissart

by William Weaver

PRAGUE — Prague Spring, the annual musical festival that runs from the latter part of May into early June, ended a few days ago with the traditional performance of the Beethoven Ninth. This was preceded in the afternoon, by a concert designed to celebrate the International Day of Children. It featured the splendid Kuhn Children's Chorus (associated with the Czech Philharmonic), performing contemporary works, charming song suites by Jan Seidel and Milan Slavicky, and a delightful opera — lasting about 20 minutes — called "Animals and Robbers," enacted with minimal scenery by children from the chorus. Not an easy work, it was sung with razor precision, but also with humor.

Children in Prague are not only frequent performers of music; they also represent a large and appealing audience. The Nova Scena — a brand new experimental theater, next to and part of the historic National Theater, is currently selling out every performance of Jiri Pauer's mime-opera "The Talkative Snail," first given 25 years ago, regularly revived and always enormously popular. Josef Svoboda's multimedia staging, exploiting all the resources of the bright little house, is fun for grown-ups, too. The interplay of film, tape, mime and dance almost overshadows the music, which is, however, enjoyable in its own right.

Svoboda also designed the new production of Janacek's "Katya Kabanova," recently presented at the Smetana Theater (the staging is by Karel Jernek). Here, of course, his visual tricks would be out of place, and he frames the tragic story — which he has designed also on other occasions — in a dark riverscape, relieved only by the delicate green foliage of the haunting love scene. Unfortunately, Frantisek Vajnar's heavy conducting marred the effect, and the protagonist, Marta Cihelnikova, frequently became shrill and unpleasing. Opposite her, the young tenor Miroslav Kopp, sang with more sensitivity. He seems a promising artist.

With two full-time opera houses and a third divided between opera and drama, the National Theater administration is hard-pressed to find enough singers and it tends to overwork its roster (Kopp, for example, sang four times in the week I was in Prague). But new singers are developing, as a student performance of Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" demonstrated. The noble, virtuoso piece is not ideal for inexperienced artists, but several of the conservatory laureates coped with the vocal demands and — especially the warm-voiced, impassioned mezzo-soprano Lenka Smidova — also revealed genuine dramatic sense. In the student orchestra (fluently conducted by Premysl Charvat, of the National Opera) the clarinetist Jan Smolik was impressive, also when he switched to the basset horn. The production and, even worse, the choreography are best left undescribed.

The National Theater, the Narodni Divadlo, has been lovingly and tactfully restored and now gleams in gold and silver as it must have done at its opening a century ago. This is the place to hear Smetana's operas and nearly all of them are in the repertory. In the past week it was possible to hear his first opera, "The Brandenburgers in Bohemia," and his last, "Certova Stena" (The Devil's Wall). Again, there were promising young voices to be heard: Drahomira Drobkova in the small role of Decana in "Brandenburgers," and the exciting new bass Pavel Horacek, who was Rarach (the devil) in "Devil's Wall." Horacek's performance was all the more enjoyable as the role of his priestly antagonist was sung by his father, the excellent veteran bass Jaroslav Horacek. The two characters are supposed to resemble each other, and they did.

In Prague, the leading hotels supply their guests with a monthly calender of theatrical and musical events: 10 closely printed pages, listing concerts, plays, recitals, exhibitions all over the city. The spring festival is a rich feast, but for the visitor — in particular one who likes Czech music — every week is a festival. ■

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

The Czech Connection

by Andrew Clark

PRAGUE — Sir Charles Mackerras is back on home ground — speaking the Czech language and conducting Czech music. It is nearly 40 years since Mackerras arrived in Prague as a young oboe player from Australia to study with the great Czech conductor Vaclav Talich. Those 12 months on a British Council scholarship began an association with Czech people and culture that was to survive the rise to power of the Communists in 1948 and the subsequent 12-year gap in his visits to Prague.

Since those early days of his career, Mackerras has won a wide reputation for championing the work of Czech composers, as well as for his practical scholarship in Handel and Mozart performing styles. He conducted the first performance of a Janacek opera in Britain — "Katya Kabanova" at the Sadler's Wells Opera in London in 1951 — and went on to conduct most of the other Janacek operas before and during his eight years as music director of the English National Opera. In recent years, while pursuing other interests as a regular guest in San Francisco and Chicago, and as music director of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, he has conducted an acclaimed cycle of Janacek recordings with the Vienna Philharmonic. Next year he becomes music director of the Welsh National Opera and begins a regular guest engagement at the Vienna State Opera.

But however full Mackerras's professional life may be, there is always time for Czechoslovakia. Recently he conducted a concert with the Czech Philharmonic at the Prague Spring festival, and this month he is recording a group of late Mozart symphonies with the Prague Chamber Orchestra. He and his wife Judy speak fluent Czech — they met as members of the Sadler's Wells orchestra just after the World War II and married before setting off for Prague in 1947. Mackerras is the only foreign conductor in Prague to speak to the musicians in their own language, and it makes its mark on rehearsals, in the way he can lighten the atmosphere with a joke and clarify the sounds he wants to hear.

The Czech connection came quite by chance. Mackerras had wanted to study conducting in Vienna, but German-speaking countries were so ravaged by the war that the prospects for a quick resurgence of cultural life seemed slim. A Czech acquaintance in London drew his attention to a student exchange program, and at 21 Mackerras found himself attending Talich's rehearsals at the National Theater and Rudolfinum concert hall in Prague, where life was picking up quickly after the German occupation. Later, when Talich became ill, Mackerras visited him regularly in hospital, discussing scores at his bedside.

'A bit of a foreigner' in English-speaking countries, he is 'very much at home in Prague.'

Mackerras ranks Talich, who died in 1961, as one of the greatest Czech conductors. "He was of the order of a Bruno Walter or Furtwängler, with a quiet authority on the podium and a very Czech slant to his music-making as a whole." He says Talich of a breed of international Czech musician who placed Dvorak above Smetana, but of a generation that underestimated Janacek.

"They tended to regard Janacek's orchestration as a bit clumsy, amateurish even, quite unlike the composers who were venerated in the early part of the century — all of whom used the orchestra in a broadly similar way, exploring its richness of sound. The Czech way of writing like that was Suk rather than Janacek. If you see the kind of romantic music that Janacek's first major opera, "Jennfa," appears to be when you first read the score — it looks like a sort of Czech Puccini — it seems odd to find it orchestrated in this funny style.

"So perhaps it's not surprising that Talich and his predecessor, Karel Kovarovic, had a go at normalizing the orchestration, making it more refined, Straussified, Mahlerified. In retrospect it may have done Janacek's cause some good. If the music had always been played in its original form, it might have militated against his being accepted worldwide, because it was considered so eccentric. It was only when 'Jennfa' was fought for by Max Brod, the German translator of Janacek's works, and performed in Vienna in 1918 in German and re-orchestrated form, that the music found its way into the outside world.

"Even today, it's very difficult for orchestras to sight-read his music if they don't know the style. He wrote the music down in an extraordinary way, very bitty. He'd write one thing in 4/4 in crotchets, and then immediately eight bars later he'd write the same rhythm but this time in quavers, for no apparent reason. But these are the very oddities that give Janacek's music it's character. Taste has changed since that time. The *Zeitgeist* at the moment is in favor of such unconventional music-making, and Janacek was an unconventional person in every way."

The chance to comb the Janacek archives in Brno was one of the main attractions for Mackerras on his return to Czechoslovakia in 1960, by which time he had caught the attention of the cultural authorities as an international propagator of Czech music. For his first professional conducting engagements there, he was invited to conduct British and Australian music, and was paid in non-convertible Czech money. In recent years, however, his programs have concentrated on Czech music and he gets paid in convertible currency.

Clive Barda

Sir Charles Mackerras, back on home ground in Czechoslovakia.

After Mackerras discovered two intermezzos that Janacek had composed to cover scene changes in "Katya Kabanova," he was invited to conduct the work at the opera in Brno, Janacek's home. He also set about reconstructing the original version of "Jenufa."

"To me it had always been noticeable how different "Jenufa" sounded to all the other operas, precisely because it had been re-orchestrated by Kovarovic. Janacek had destroyed his own original score, which had been a flop when it was done in Brno in 1904. But there was a copy which showed exactly the retouchings Kovarovic had made in red ink, with the original Janacek in the hand of a copyist in dark ink.

"I didn't discover this — everybody in Brno knew about it — but no one had tried to reconstruct it. With a much-loved national composer, the tradition of playing is often taken for granted, and it sometimes takes an outsider to come and say "Look, this is a wrong note, you've been playing this passage wrong." At first they didn't like it, but after a while I think they were pleased when they saw I'd done so much painstaking research on it."

Mackerras is to conduct the original version of "Jenufa" at San Francisco this fall, with a cast made up mainly of Americans singing in Czech. In 1988 he hopes to have a cast of Czech singers for a new production of "From the House of the Dead" in Paris. Meanwhile, the visits to Czechoslovakia are scheduled to continue at the rate of at least one a year. Born in Schenectady, New York, Australian by nationality, and resident in Britain, Mackerras says he feels "a bit of a foreigner" in all English-speaking countries. "But somehow I feel very much at home here in Prague." ■

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

Crime and Sacrifice in the Season's New European Films

by Mark Hunter

THE end of the Cannes Film Festival was the starter's signal for a race of new films, some of them freshly garlanded by the festival's various juries. One film that won no awards is André Téchiné's "Le Lieu du Crime" (The Scene of the Crime) perhaps because the director's previous film, "Rendezvous," was graced with several honors last year. Téchiné's follow-up, however, is quite possibly one of the best melodramas ever filmed.

The essence of melodrama is that unremarkable people find themselves in an extraordinary situation, the outcome of which is determined by their passions. Téchiné and his writing partners, Pascal Bonitzer and Olivier Assayas, place this dialogue of the banal and the unexpected in a summer countryside, where a 13-year-old boy (Nicolas Giraudi) falls into the hands of a desperate escaped convict.

The boy's fearful attempts to conceal this event and its consequences, which quickly spiral into murder, reveal his uneasy position in a divided family whose members are as set in their ways as blind natural forces. Only his mother — Catherine Deneuve, in a performance that reminds us why she has influenced a generation of European actresses — accepts the child's story, and acts on it.

Deneuve plays this woman as a bundle of exposed nerves over a steel core, enduring a joyless existence for the sake of values she ultimately comes to reject, through her liaison with the convict (the remarkable Wadek Stanczak). He turns from menace to hero, by saving her child from his utterly brutal partners. As Deneuve pieces together the truth, we watch her moral and sensual awakening.

The film will inevitably evoke comparisons to Alfred Hitchcock's best melodramas. Like Hitchcock, Téchiné and soundman Jean-Louis Ughetto structure the soundtrack as dramatically as a radio play, and tricky camera shots abound. But Hitchcock rarely showed such sympathy for his female leads. Moreover, the daring deceleration of this film's final minutes breaks and remakes the oldest rules of its genre.

One of the critics' complaints at Cannes was that Soviet emigre director Andrei Tarkovski's "Le Sacrifice" (The Sacrifice) did not win the supreme Golden Palm, although it did get four other awards, including the Special Jury Grand Prize, and a prize for best artistic contribution to cinematographer Sven Nykvist, whose gloomily poetic images are one of the film's strong points. This reviewer sides with the jury.

This is the kind of movie that lets you know right away how very, very serious it is, in long monologues evoking our epoch's failures of faith and responsibility. The mass of this wordy torrent flows from Alexandre (Erland Josephson), and its chief effect is to expose him as a phony.

Alexandre's wife (Susan Fleetwood, convincingly bitchy in the part), is having an affair with his best friend; his son is the product of a liaison with a serving girl named Maria. But one doesn't feel that he cares deeply about the situation. Like the other characters, Alexandre seems to exist merely to carry messages.

A nuclear war erupts, and the assembled characters collapse into sordid chaos. Alexandre tearfully promises God that, if the world may be restored as it was, he will sacrifice all he owns. When the holocaust turns out to be merely something he dreamed, he carries through on his pledge.

It is to Tarkovski's credit that this close contains a deep mystery. One cannot say whether Alexandre's dream was only that; perhaps he really has saved the world. One may, however, ask whether Tarkovski realizes that Alexandre's sacrifice unpleasantly resembles an easy way out; it's the kind of heroic gesture someone else will have to clean up. That question becomes pointed when the director ends the film with a dedication: "To my son Androucha, with my hope and trust." Considering what little hope we've been shown, that amounts to an ironic formulation of the film's sentimental cynicism, a combination that weighs heavy on the heart, but never enters it.

Catherine Deneuve in 'Le Lieu du Crime'.

Italian director Marco Ferreri, whose "I Love You" was an official selection at Cannes, once remarked that "provocateurs like me are useful." Maybe, but not this time.

Certainly not for Christophe Lambert, who when given a role suited to his intriguing mix of humor and intensity can be scary, funny and affecting. In "I Love You," he's a Gallic John Travolta, circa "Urban Cowboy," which is to say a dull brute over whom arguably normal women go crazy, stuck in a one-chuckle comedy that treats its personnages with deep contempt.

Lambert is called upon to spurn the lusty affections of a train of beauties in favor of a doll-faced key chain that can be made to speak the title line of the film by whistling. This would be a thin gimmick (it is a grossly inadequate plot, which is how Ferreri's original screenplay uses it) even if the pacing were not unbelievably leaden.

The underlying theme — that men prefer fantasy objects to the pains of genuine relationships with real women — is trumpeted in a scene that makes one long for the days when onanism remained secret.

Martin Scorsese's "After Hours" was made on a modest budget from a script by a film student (Joseph Minion), with its producer Griffin Dunne in the leading role. Under ordinary conditions those factors could spell trouble, but the result is a marvelous story, masterfully performed and rendered, which deservedly won the award for best direction at Cannes.

In the course of a long and suspenseful night Dunne's Paul, a computer programmer, goes from groaning, "I just want to get home," to pleading, "I want to live." What gets him away from home in the first place is Marcy (Rosanna Arquette, superb in her role), who picks him up in a diner. Paul keeps a late date with her, and helplessly sets off a train of events that include Marcy's suicide, his solicitation by appealing and dangerous women and his near-lynching at the hands of an enraged mob. In effect, the story is an ironic melodrama; it's not about the triumph of passion, but the survival of the passionless.

No one laughs at his or her dreams — at least while the dream is going on — and yet this film has the terrifying finality and hysterical absurdity of a nightmare. Minion's characters are incredible, but no more so than the people with whom we share the sidewalk every day. Watching this movie is like seeing the proof that what you always dreamed about the rest of humanity is true.

Much of the critical discussion of "After Hours" at Cannes centered on its alleged core theme, that women are traps. It's true that Paul's harrowing vicissitudes are sharpened by women, but he's no passive victim. His problem isn't fear of women, it's fear of living.

"Pourvu Que Ce Soit Une Fille" (Let's Hope It's a Girl) arrives from Italy gilded with seven David de Donatello awards, that country's equivalent of the Oscars, including best film and direction. Director Mario Monicelli's latest in a long and distinguished career is certainly a charming comedy, but it's also something of a cheap shot.

Philippe Noiret plays Liv Ullman's sleazy, silly husband, a harebrained nobleman who wants her to sell off part of her farm to pay for a development scheme, and literally backs into his death when she refuses. Giuliano Gemma is Nardoni, her hired overseer, who nixes Noiret's scheme in hopes of acquiring the farm himself, by marriage if all else fails. Catherine Deneuve, as Ullman's tough, sardonic actress sister, is cursed with a lover whose idea of fun is tweaking her niece's breasts. Giuliana De Sio's bright presence in the role of Franca shines through the heavy cloud of her dull linguist boyfriend, by whom she becomes pregnant at the film's end. Only Bernard Blier, as the family grandfather could be considered a sympathetic male figure in this scheme, but it's the sympathy of pity.

The film's main point is that women don't need men, and Monicelli makes it so nicely, so casually, one may only grin ruefully at the fact. Noiret's disappearance, at first unnoticed, becomes the shock that breaks the women apart, in shame and recrimination. But they gradually come to see that they're no worse off without him — or the rest of their menfolk, for that matter. ■

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

Artistic Variety in Tokyo

by Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Not only do major cities like Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka have splendid museums and galleries but new museums in the provinces are multiplying. These local museums are highly visible because they are designed by top-ranking architects, they pay high prices to build their collections and they cooperate with world-famous museums in presenting exhibitions.

"The Art of Henry Moore, Sculpture, Drawings and Graphics, 1921 to 1984," which attracted great crowds at the Tokyo Metropolitan Art Museum in Ueno Park, is moving to the Fukuoka Art Museum in the south, from June 21 to July 27.

The sculpture of Henry Moore is not new to Japan, as under the impetus of the British Council it has been seen here several times since 1959, when the artist was awarded the Foreign Ministers' Prize at the Fifth International Art Exhibition of Japan.

However, this 300-piece exhibition is the largest Henry Moore collection to be shown in Asia. In collaboration with the host museums, the British Council and the Henry Moore Foundation have shipped 50 tons of Moore's work to Japan.

□

The modern Spanish artist Antoni Clavé has titled his exhibition of large oil-and-collage works "Hommage à Picasso," showing at the Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum in Meguro. About 100 pieces, including paintings, sculptures and prints, hang in the Teien, which was once the princely estate of the emperor's uncle. The Art Deco style of the building is an elegant background for the large abstract canvases, droll wood sculpture, and mixed media collages. The show's focus is the series of paintings, done between 1981 and 1985, dedicated to "Don Pablo."

The use of dark blues, subjects like minotaurs and fauns, and a striving for Picasso's playfulness make the art a tribute to the master. One collage, titled "Minotaure et Guerriers," manages to suggest Picasso by using the round-dish face on a dark blue background and adding a Michael Jackson-like white glove for emphasis. The glove appears often in the mixed media paintings as do bits of newspaper, metal buttons, and pieces of fabric.

Born in 1913 in Barcelona, Clavé went to work at 13 as a housepainter. Later, attending the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Barcelona, he won a prize for poster design. After serving as a Republican soldier during the Spanish Civil War, he decided to be a painter, and he met Picasso in Paris at the end of the war.

"Hommage à Picasso," which was first exhibited in Europe, runs in Tokyo until June 30. Clavé, who lives on the French Riviera, is now doing a series of paintings on Japan.

□

Recently opened at the Tokyo National Museum in Ueno Park is an exhibition of the "Yellow River Civilization" featuring more than 130 ceramic pieces and artifacts unearthed from the Yellow River basin. Some are from the Pleistocene Epoch of about 6,000 B.C., others from the end of the Tang Dynasty. The exhibition marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. The show will continue until June 29 and then travel until November to the prefectural museums of Kanazawa and Hokkaido, and to the Nagoya City Museum. ■

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

James Marwood, aged 9, by Nicholas Blakey.

Man, Horse, and Hound

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — It could be argued that during the 18th century and until the onset of industrialization, civilization and the arts in England centered on the country house. The notion is supported at the Leger Galleries in an exhibition of "English Pictures for the Country House" — 22 conversation pieces, portraits and sporting pictures mounted in room settings with contemporaneous furniture.

The portrayals of private gentlemen include three by George Romney and one by the American Gilbert Stuart, and two informal portraits of young boys are "Sir Narborough D'Aeth of Knowlton Court, Kent, when a boy" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and "James Thomas Benedictus Marwood aged Nine," the epitome of the young squire, by the little-known Irish artist Nicholas Blakey.

Opposite the Marwood portrait is a suite of four hunting scenes by a little-known English artist, James Ross, spacious paintings by an artist passionate about his native landscape, but anxious to show the leading landowner of the place and time, the duke of Beaufort, and his friends hunting near Badminton (still the Beaufort country seat).

At the neighboring gallery of P. & D. Colnaghi may be seen a more general survey of British sporting life in "Pastimes, PLeasures and Pursuits." The 100 exhibits range from John Wootton's famous horse portrait "Lord Oxford's Bloody-shouldered Arabian," the quality of which the artist was so proud that he portrayed himself in Arab dress, as the groom holding the horse, to an action painting par excellence, "The Open Ditch, Cheltenham. The Gold Cup, 1985." This has no artistic license about it, since the painter, Tod Ramos, exercised horses for a leading trainer.

Between these are splendid horse portraits by James Ward, Ben Marshall, John Frederick Herring Sr. and Louis Grumler. There are paintings of huntsmen in action and many related drawings and paintings of rural life and activities, notably a suite of 15 chalk and pencil drawings by Henry Aiken, Sr.; a sunlit warm watercolor of "Hop-picking" (1807) by Joshua Cristall; a delicate oil by James Ward of "Haymakers with Sleeping Child."

There is also a considerable curiosity in a bronze model of Queen Victoria's eldest son and heir in his Norfolk suit and with his shotgun at the ready, sculpted by his kinsman, Count Viktor Gleichen.

"English Pictures for the Country House," Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1, to July 25.

"Pastimes, Pleasures and Pursuits," P.& D. Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1, to June 28.

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Goya July 1951 The Prado Museum in Madrid
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Public viewing: Wed. July 9, 1986 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m.
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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04).
— To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
— To Sept. 28: "Loetz Glasses 1895-1905."
●Museum of the 20th Century, (tel. 78.25.50).
— To June 29: Frank Gertsch: recent painting.
●National Library (tel: 52.16.84).
— To Oct. 31: "Bibliotheca Eugeniana: The Collection of Prince Eugene." The Austrian military leader's private library is on exhibit as part of the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of his death.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS:
●C.G.E.R. (tel: 213.66.20).
— To July 13: The history of stained glass windows in Belgium, from the middle ages to the present day, including recently discovered tools and materials from the 13th-15th centuries.
●Centre de Conferences Albert Borschette.
— To June 29: "The 20th Century in Portugal" presents painting and sculpture by Portugese artists.

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To July 20: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To June 15: Falls the Shadow: Recent British and European Art.
●Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To June 15: "The Hidden Face of Manet" investigates the artist's working processes using modern technology.
●Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library (tel: 636.72.47).
— To July 8: The 1936 Olympic Games in Hitler's Germany.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— June 11-Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospective marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
June 17-Aug. 31: Jasper Johns: "Savarin" monotypes.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.
OXFORD:
●Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 0865. 57.5.22).
— To June 22: Drawings by Guercino (1591-1666).

FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.
PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To June 15: "Explosante Fixe": Photography and Surrealism. Photographs by Man Ray, André Kertész, Hans Bellmer, Brassaï.
●Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
— To June 16: "The Court of the Great Moghul": 180 Indian miniatures, plus manuscripts and coins.
●Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
— Artistic Treasures from the University of Liège: 200 engravings and drawings from a collection of over 30,000. Works by Dürer, Rembrandt, Lucas Cranach and Gustave Doré are among those on view.
●Galerie Schmit (tel: 42.60.36.36).
— To July 19: French Masters of the 19th and 20th Century.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art." Sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work, 17th-19th centuries.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée Cernuschi (tel: 45.63.50.75).
— June 17-Oct. 12: Animal art motifs in Japan from the the time the Shoguns, 18th-19th centuries.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
MARSEILLE:
●Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: (91).54.77.75).
— To June 30: "The Planet in Panic": The influences and spread of Surrealism, 1938-47.

GERMANY

BONN:
●Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
— To June 15: High Society in the Federal Republic: Photographs by Herlinde Koelbl 1979-1985.
BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To June 16: Works by Belgian De Stijl artist Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67).
— To June 15: Paintings and drawings by East German artist Volker Steizmann.
DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
●Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— To Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).
HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To June 29: German and Dutch Renaissance drawings (1445-1636) from the collection of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.
HANOVER, Sprengel Museum, (tel: 168.38.75).
— To June 22: Works by Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
— To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Daguerrotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from the Ruskin collection.
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To June 22: Engravings by Picasso: 80 works, spanning the years 1904-1971, from the Picasso museum in Barcelona.
●Palazzo Strozzi.
— To June 16: 74 sculptural works by Degas.
MILAN:
●Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
— To July 7: Eight Italian Painters, 1952-54. Afro, Birolli, Corpora, Moreni, Morlotti, Santomaso, Turcato, Vedova.
— To July 7: Works from the years 1921-75, by Fausto Pirandello, and Alberto Savinio, dating from 1925-52.
ROME:
●Academia di Francia, Villa Medici (tel: 67.6.11).
— To June 15: A collection of traditional and ceremonial African sculpture.
●Palazzo San Michele.
— To June. 29: The Tiber, an Ancient Mediterranean Route: the history of the river from 1500 to the beginning of the 20th century.
— To July 27: Jordanian mosaics of the 6th to the 8th centuries on exhibit for the first time. Floor and pavement mosaics present religous motifs and depictions of domestic life and hunting scenes.
●Museo Nazionale delle Arte Tradizioni.
— To Nov. 30: Nearly 500 works of 19th century gold- and silverwork by Italian craftsmen.
VENICE:
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
— To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
— To June 29: The photography of Ansel Adams.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
— To Oct. 12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school juxtaposed with works by lesser known artists.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
— To July 20: Retrospective of works (1951-84) by François Morellet.
— To July 9: A selection of chairs from the museum's collection from the period 1840-1940.
ROTTERDAM:
●Museum Boymans-van Beuningen (tel: 36.05.00).
— To Aug. 17: A selection of works from the museum's collection, including 100 17th-century Dutch paintings, and 2 restored paintings by Bosch.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To July 13: Prints and watercolors by William Blake from the Gallery's collection, including the series of 21 line engravings illustrating the Book of Job.

SPAIN

BARCELONA:
●Fundacion Joan Miró, Parque de Montjuic (tel: 329.19.16).
— To June 29: Max Ernst retrospecitive includes 125 works by the painter.
MADRID:
●Biblioteca Nacional, Picasso Show Rooms, (435.40.03).
— To June 15: "Contrasts in Form," representative works of 20th century geometric abstract painting, 1910-1980. Includes works by Picasso, Delaunay, Popova, Malevitch, Léger, Mondrian, Kandinsky, Le Corbusier.
●Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 449.71.50).
— To June 30: 125 works by Claude Monet from collections worldwide.

DOONESBURY

...erto Giacometti, left, a head of his brother Diego, 1954, and a drawing he made of his mother in 1913-14.

...Giacometti Retrospective at Martigny

by Michael Gibson

MARTIGNY, Switzerland — The story of the Gianadda Foundation began in 1976 with an unexpected find. Léonard ...nadda, a well-to-do architect, engineer ... real estate promoter, then in his early ... was digging foundations for a block of ... he intended to build in Martigny, when ...ame upon some archaeological remains: ...nants of walls, small objects and numer... coins. He had unearthed the foundations ... Celtic temple.

...artigny, a town of 12,000, where Gian...a's stonemason grandfather had settled ...r coming on foot from his native Piemon... was always more strategically important ...n its size might suggest because it held the ...thern access to the Saint Bernard pass. ... Celts had been established there until ... Romans came and turned it into a little ...man town whose business it was to guard ... pass.

...Gianadda was wondering what he would ...about the find when his younger brother, ...rre, an enthusiastic amateur zoologist ...o had created a wildlife preserve in south... France, was killed in a flying accident ...ring the summer of 1976.

Deeply affected by this loss as well as by ... circumstances leading to Pierre's death ... he had returned to the burning plane to ...cue two other passengers and thus in...rred the burns from which he died the following day — Léonard took a swift decision: He would design and build a museum over the temple site and create a foundation in the memory of his brother, which he would then donate to the town of Martigny. The venture, which reportedly cost him 3 million Swiss francs, was completed with surprising swiftness and inaugurated in November 1978.

The building, which rises only one floor above ground, was conceived to form a single large, warehouse-type space that covers the archaeological site somewhat after the fashion of a Tupperware lid. The architect himself refers to the Assyrian ziggurat (which he admires) in describing the form. The idea was to protect the remains of the temple that had been unearthed, and which, in fact, amount to nothing more than the low and undistinguished quadrangle of the foundation walls (other vestiges have been preserved in the garden behind the museum). Visitors inside the museum can view the foundations from a broad walkway that dominates the archaeological site, one full storey below the present street level. The walkway accommodates showcases and some larger Roman bronzes originally found in Martigny more than a century ago and recently transferred there from the Cantonal Museum.

There things might have remained, and the world would have had another large concrete building devoted to lesser remains of antiquity. But at that point, Gianadda committed a fortunate faux pas. He had never been much involved with the arts, and his first attempt to use the large space was something of a fiasco. In 1979, a local figure of the arts world had offered to organize an exhibition rather too grandly entitled "500 Years of Painting."

"Shortly after the show opened," Gianadda recalls, "I bought the 'Gazette de Lausanne' and was horrified to read an article, signed André Kuenzi, which, under the headline *'Des Croutes à Martigny,'* flatly declared that many of the works we were showing were fakes."

Gianadda felt humiliated. "I even hesitated to go out into the streets." Ultimately he went to Lausanne and talked with Kuenzi. The meeting led to Kuenzi's organizing a Paul Klee show in 1980, one devoted to Picasso prints in 1981 and finally the current exhibition, which assembles 220 works by Alberto Giacometti. In the intervening years the Foundation presented a number of other shows including some devoted to Goya, Manguin and Rodin.

As a result, the Foundation not only acquired the prestige Gianadda feared he would never get, but is currently economically self-sufficient, according to Gianadda.

As it turned out, the space has excellent acoustic qualities, and the indefatigable Gianadda began setting up concerts there: Mstislav Rostropovitch and Yehudi Menuhin, among others, have performed in the big hall, which accommodates about 500 people.

As an exhibition space, the Foundation has one noticeable shortcoming, especially when it comes to exhibiting sculpture: There is no conceivable way of separating the works from one another, and the effect of the Foundation's single large volume is not entirely satisfactory.

This much must be said before going on to state that the Giacometti show is of outstanding interest, both because of the quality of the works on view and because of its scope in time: It ranges from 1913, when Giacometti was only 12, to 1965, the year preceding his death. About 40 oil paintings and close to 100 sculptures cover the artist's entire career: his early attempts at portraiture, his passage through Surrealism in the 1920s, the blossoming of his mature manner immediately after his reunion with his brother and helper Diego in 1947. This style was quickly recognized as a singularly appropriate expression of the postwar days, not only because of the way in which the thin but upright figures of his sculptures irresistibly called to mind the men and women then returning from the camps, burned down to the bone, as it were, by the fire of history, but more significantly still, because of the way the statement about human dignity that Giacometti seemed to be producing, almost in spite of himself, appeared to balance and, in a sense, refute the dominant distrust of humanism so prevalent in those grey, despondent years.

Alberto Giacometti, Fondation Pierre Gianadda, Martigny, Canton of Valais, through Nov. 2. ■

Tang Landmark

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The sale of Chinese art held this week at Sotheby's was one of those landmarks that collectors and dealers will use as a reference for years.

The most important part of the auction Tuesday consisted of a one-man collection of Tang art (mainly late 7th to 8th century). This alone would have made it a first for London. The identity of the collector was not disclosed by Sotheby's, nor was there

SOUREN MELIKIAN

any mention of it in the U.S. or British media. But the name of Giovanni Fabbri, the Milan art collector and businessman responsible for running the financial and technicial side of the Fabbri publishing house, is a byword in dealing and collecting circles if only because he acquired his Chinese pieces mainly through a single agent, Sergio Romagnole.

Romagnole hardly fits the standard image of the dealer or runner. After studying Chinese art under Bernard Karlgren in Stockholm, he took up economics at the University of Genoa, where he got the Italian equivalent of a Ph.D. in the field. In about 1972, he began to deal, and he soon became Fabbri's exclusive agent. The two men, sharing a business background, developed a very good relationship. Romagnole, who seems to have been remarkably quick at mastering the art hunter's technique, got some objects of astounding rarity for his client.

The first lot in Tuesday's sale was a circular stone carving of the Tang period, for which Sotheby's cataloger could cite only two parallels, both smaller; one was auctioned by Sotheby's in 1975, and the other was sold by the London dealer Giuseppe Eskenazi in 1978. Trade sources said Romagnole acquired the piece in 1982 at a Venice antique fair from the dealer Giorgio Colombari, who was asking 8 million lire (then worth about £4,000); it was sold to Fabbri at an undisclosed price. On Tuesday, Eskenazi bought it for £149,500 against an unidentified telephone bidder. This phenomenal rise over a relatively short period illustrates the extension to Chinese art of a recent trend: that works combining utmost rarity, top quality and perfect condition will reach price levels well beyond those anticipated by professionals.

When the first condition, rarity, is not met, perfect condition and high quality are not enough to ensure an easy sale. This was demonstrated Tuesday when the carving was followed by a first-class pottery dish with an engraved pattern of half palmettes painted in green and dark blue on an ivory and honey ground. It sold for £52,800, slightly below Sotheby's low estimate. Compared with the £38,000 at which it had been knocked down at Sotheby's in April 1974, it did not do well. More than a year later, Romagnole says, he bought the dish for £19,000 and sold it to Fabbri.

In contrast, a supremely rare jar of the same period, with marbled motifs in brown over a honey-colored ground, for which only three parallels have been recorded, fared immensely better than when it first appeared at auction on Oct. 13, 1975, in Los Angeles, fetching $5,250. Tuesday it was bought by Eskenazi for £23,100. While unofficial excavations in the People's Republic of China over the last three years have propelled a number of Tang pottery vessels onto the market, marbled wares do not appear to have surfaced among them.

Nor have the digs yielded figurative pottery, which thus has continued its irresistible ascent. One of the rarest pieces in Tuesday's sale illustrated the progression of pottery sculpture in general and the premium accorded to the more unusual models in particular: This was a standing figure of a court lady raising her arm as if to flutter a long sleeve that falls well below the hand. With her upper body slightly thrown back and her head tilted, she gives an ecstatic smile. One other figure of this model is known. It is in the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington. The combination of colors is equally rare: The robe is painted a dark blue, splashed in cream and honey.

The court lady of Tuesday's sale first surfaced on the art market when the Mount Trust collection, owned by the heirs of Captain Vivian Bulkeley-Johnson, was being gradually sold off through Sparks of London. Peter Vaughan, the owner of the gallery, offered it at £6,500 to Eskenazi, who was then emerging as a leading dealer in Chinese art; eventually Vaughan sold it to another dealer in Chinese art, Jules Spielman, for £6,000. Spielman sent it to Sotheby's, where it was sold on April 6, 1976, for £39,600 (to the intense fury of Vaughan, trade sources say). Romagnole says he bought it on behalf of a private client who he said sold it in 1980 to Fabbri for £80,000. On Tuesday, Eskenazi bought it for £203,500.

Chinese pottery from mixed sources followed the Fabbri collection, This time the star pieces were blue-and-white wares of the 14th and 15th century. A large dish decorated with white peony blossoms molded in low relief on the side, and a flying crane — called a "peahen" by Sotheby's — painted in blue on white in the center, was the first major lot. It is of a type known only from collections formed in the Middle East four or five centuries ago; a few may be seen in Tehran and Istanbul. This dish was aqcuired in Syria. It is broken, but no intact specimen has ever appeared in the market, nor has any comparable piece been auctioned within living memory. The dish was bought for £70,400 by Eskenazi, well above Sotheby's high estimate, £50,000.

The real prize, in terms of rarity, came next. This was a wine cup, 3.5 inches (9.2 centimeters) in diameter, which is decorated with a rhythmical scrolling pattern. Its great merit in the eyes of collectors lies in its reign mark, painted in blue ideograms under the glaze. Three other pieces are known to carry the reign mark of the Yongle period (1403-24). All are in the Beijing imperial collection. A fierce bidding match broke out between a telephone bidder and James Lally, Sotheby's former executive president in North America and an outstanding expert in Chinese art, who will soon be opening a gallery in New York. The cup was bought by the telephone bidder for a stupendous £363,000 — surely a world record per square inch of blue and white pottery.

A bowl of the Xiuande period (1426-35) beautiful but of a type seen at auction before, barely exceeded Sotheby's low estimate, bought by Robert Chang of Hong Kong for £71,500. Such contrasts are not particularly welcome to auction houses or dealers — the rarities by definition appear at wide intervals. While some extraordinary prices are paid here and there, the Chinese market as a whole is far from being uniformly buoyant. Buyers of wares in the middle price range are increasingly reticent these days, and that is not a very good sign for the market.

Tang camel, sold for £319,000.

SCOTLAND

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SPORTS

Shinnecock Lays a Blow on U.S. Open

Tway Leads at Par as Scores Soar, Golfers Take a Beating

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

SOUTHAMPTON, New York — It was a dark and stormy night. And that was at noon.

The U.S. Open was not played in threesomes Thursday at Shinnecock Hills. Those were search parties that ventured into high gusting winds and the chill rain slanting down from angry gray skies.

Some were never to return. Only Bob Tway could equal par of 70, and only Greg Norman could get within a stroke of him. A legion of sufferers, an amazing 42 in all, were 10 or more strokes over par when play was suspended with a few groups still on the course.

Jerry Pate, a former Open champ, quit at the fifth tee after going double-bogey, quadruple-bogey.

On one of the cruelest, highest-scoring days in the history of modern professional golf, the field averaged 78 strokes. After his 85, Jack Renner withdrew, citing the cause as simply: "scorecard."

"Those who turn in a 36-hole score will make the cut," said Rafael Alarcon. "The rest are insane." He had just finished with a quintuple-bogey 9.

For those who think golf horror is humor, take a laughing look at the reigning champions: Jack Nicklaus (Masters), 77; Andy North (U.S. Open), 79; Sandy Lyle (British Open), 80; Hubert Green (PGA), 75 — and that actually put Green in the hunt.

Tway, who had won the Westchester Classic four days previously, probably will go to his grave wondering how he matched par. Ten one-putts, six to salvage par, sure helped. He missed each of his last three greens, but each time managed to chip up with his sand wedge to save par.

"That might be equivalent to 65," he said. "I don't know if I've ever played a course this tough in conditions this bad. What a miserable day."

As he spoke, the steady rain turned to a lunch-hour torrent, stopping play 14 minutes. Shortly before 8 P.M. play was halted by darkness.

"I didn't think it could get much worse, but it looks like it is," Tway said. "This course is tough when it's calm and 80 degrees."

"You'd probably look at my round and think I played terrible," said Norman, who missed 10 greens, had to save par with one-putts eight times and still made three bogeys, "but I hit the ball well.

"This reminds me of what the British Open is supposed to be like, but never has been in my time. Since '77, we've only had one or two days like this in Britain. The Royal and Ancient has been hoping for these weather conditions for 10 years."

Only one man claimed to be happy.

"This is my favorite weather," said Tom Watson, tied at 72 with Denis Watson, Kenny Knox, David Frost, Tommy Nakajima and Dick Fehr. "Just like Kansas City in wintertime. Maybe a little warmer.

"Honest, it's not too bad out there. I love this weather."

Watson, who is from Kansas City, has won five British Opens. He was feeling at home on Long Island.

Earlier in the week, the USGA president Bill Williams had said, "If there is no wind, they could tear this place up. If we get too much, it could be a death march."

The wind had blown from the south or southwest in every practice round. Thursday, it turned around 180 degrees.

"None of us have ever played the course under this condition," said Norman. And, according to Tom Watson, the tees were put back in anticipation of southerly breezes.

The result: the 447-yard (408-meter) ninth and the 450-yard 18th suddenly played uphill into the teeth of the wind, while any tee shot at the 444-yard 14th was, in Watson's words, "blown at least 50 yards off line sideways. That really makes you do a lot of thinking. That's the fun of the game."

Or, as the Scots say, you need at least a 20 mph (32 kph) wind on a links "so you have something to lean against."

This was a day that tested the very bottom of the well of athletic will. Some passed. Some did not.

The Associated Press

Four-time U.S. Open champion Jack Nicklaus, standing under a umbrella held by his son, Jackie, seemed bemused at the third hole. But at the 10th he lost his ball and, after what he thought was the allowable five-minute search, teed off again and took a double bogey en route to shooting a 77 for the round.

For instance, Tom Watson was in trouble at three over par as he stood deep in a sand trap at the 11th hole. He holed the shot for a birdie 2 and saved his round.

"It looked like 30 feet (9 meters) up and 60 feet to the hole," he said. "Really, the trap was probably 15 feet deep. See it go in the hole? I couldn't even see the top of the flag."

Seve Ballesteros also started badly: bogey, par, bogey. Still, he battled to a 74.

Nicklaus went the opposite way. Tied for the lead after eight straight pars, including one saved on a 50-foot putt, he bogeyed No. 9, then double bogeyed 10 — after losing a ball in a major tournament for the first time since the 1959 British Amateur.

[Nicklaus's ball was found after a search that he thought had exceeded the five-minute limit allowed by the rules, The New York Times reported. So he returned to the tee and drove again, taking a penalty stroke. Afterward, Nicklaus said, a U.S. Golf Association official informed him that he actually had 30 seconds left. Nicklaus said he wondered why officials on the course did not so inform him at the time, but added that "I probably would have made a 6 anyway."]

Double bogeys followed at the 13th and 18th holes, where he missed putts of 3 and 4 feet.

Told that Tom Watson had predicted that the winning score would be between 286 and 290 "if conditions stay the same," Nicklaus said with asperity: "If conditions stay the same, you won't be able to smell 290."

Reuters-UPI

Greg Norman of Australia strode through the wind and rain to a 71 at Shinnecock, one stroke behind the leader Bob Tway.

Tigers Get Lost in a Fog, Blue Jays Find a Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Both the Detroit Tigers and the Toronto Blue Jays played in a fog Thursday night, but only the Tigers looked like it.

They lost a least three balls in the thick mist rolling in off Lake Ontario and got a 9-0 thrashing in a game called in the seventh inning.

Kelly Gruber, who went 3-for-4 and got an inside-the-park three-run homer, said, "I didn't see where the ball landed. To tell the truth it was way too thick out there.

"When I got to first I figured that I had driven in a run, but then I saw that nobody knew where the ball was so I kept on running."

Center fielder Pat Sheridan appeared to see the ball, but did not move and it landed behind him. By the time right fielder Kirk Gibson retrieved the ball, near the fence in right-center, Gruber had circled the bases with his third homer.

"Once the ball left the pitcher's hand I couldn't see it," said Gibson. "It was a miracle if anybody could. The guys in the infield were pointing to it, but all I could see was someone swing."

Buck Martinez hit two run-scoring doubles, Cliff Johnson drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a double and Jesse Barfield homered to help hand Detroit its 10th loss in its last 13 games.

After Gruber homered, play was halted. After a delay of 35 minutes, the game was called.

"I knew they wouldn't be able to see it if it was hit in the air," said Tiger manager Sparky Anderson.

Yankees 7, Orioles 5: In Baltimore, Don Mattingly hit a two-run homer and an RBI double as New York overcome three homers by Juan Beniquez in a game delayed 33 minutes by rain. Beniquez popped up his third at bat and grounded out in the ninth with a runner at second; he had hit only one homer previously this season.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

White Sox 8, Mariners 4: [In Se]attle, Carlton Fisk hit his ... two-run double in two innings ... Harold Baines homered on the ... pitch during a five-run sixth ... rallied Chicago.

Angels 3, Royals 2: In Anaheim, California, Brian Downing ... in two runs in the third and ... Witt pitched a six-hitter to ... their team into second place ... West Division, one game ... Kansas City. Witt struck out ... for the third time this season.

Astros 4, Giants 1: In the National League's only game, in Houston, rookie Manny Hernandez ... first major league victory ... Mark Bailey hit a two-run ... against San Francisco. (UPI)

■ **Vukovich Replaces Frey**

First base coach John Vukovich was named interim manager of the Chicago Cubs for Friday's ... The Associated Press reported.

The team's president, Dallas Green, would not say whether Vukovich would manage beyond one game. Green said he was looking for a permanent replacement for Jim Frey, fired Thursday ... had several possibilities in ... But he declined to name them.

Frey, 55, who was named manager of the year after Chicago won the East Division pennant in ... its first title since 1945, said he had no inkling he would be fired ... he was called into Green's office. His team was 23-33 this year.

Harry Caray, the long-time announcer of Cubs games, said he was sorry Frey was fired "because he's a real nice guy. He just had a bad deck of cards to play with."

A fan of the Cubs, Bob Parick, said that "they would have ... Frey for mayor after that championship, and now he's a bum."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Becker Loses to Mayotte in London Tournament

LONDON (UPI) — Boris Becker of West Germany, who is to defend his Wimbledon title later this month, was beaten Friday by Tim Mayotte of the United States, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (9-7), 6-2, in the quarterfinals of the Queen's Club Championships.

Becker, who has been beaten in four straight quarterfinals — losing previously in the French and Italian opens and the Tournament of Champions — said that he played with an injured tendon in his racket hand that kept him in pain for much of the match.

Wimbledon officials confirmed Thursday that John McEnroe will not play in the tournament starting June 23, while in Paris it was reported that Yannick Noah had dropped out because of the ankle that was injured during the French Open.

Hagler's Manager Calls Leonard Fight a 'Reality'

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — World middleweight champion Marvin Hagler will fight former champion Sugar Ray Leonard this fall, the champion's co-manager said Thursday.

"It's a reality, no question about it," said Goody Petronelli, who manages Hagler with his brother Pat. He said Hagler will officially announce his decision on June 24 or June 30.

For the Record

Joe Montana, who quarterbacked the San Francisco 49ers to two Super Bowl titles, underwent surgery on his right shoulder two weeks ago to have a small piece of cartilage removed, it was learned Thursday. The doctor who performed the operation said, "We think he will be ready for the season but there's no way of knowing for certain." *(AP)*

Jacques Demers quit as coach of the St. Louis Blues of the NHL because of a contract dispute and was hired by the Detroit Red Wings to replace Brad Park, fired June 3. *(UPI)*

Golf

U.S. Open

Leading scores after the first round of the U.S. Open at the 6,912-yard, par 35-35—70 course at Shinnecock Hills Golf Club at Southampton, New York (a-amateur):

Bob Tway	35-35—70
Greg Norman	36-35—71
Kenny Knox	33-39—72
Tom Watson	38-34—72
Denis Watson	35-37—72
David Frost	35-37—72
Rick Fehr	37-35—72
Tommy Nakajima	36-36—72
Gary Koch	37-36—73
Jodie Mudd	37-36—73
Bob Lohr	37-36—73
Craig Stadler	35-39—74
Bernhard Langer	37-37—74
Tom Kite	39-35—74
Doug Tewell	36-38—74
Don Reese	39-35—74
Mike Reid	37-37—74
Mark McCumber	36-38—74
T.M. Chen	35-39—74
Lanny Wadkins	38-36—74
Lee Trevino	36-38—74
Michael Malaska	41-33—74
Donald Dubois	37-37—74
Bobby Wadkins	38-37—75
Scott Verplank	37-38—75
Mark McNulty	37-38—75
Chip Beck	37-38—75
John Cook	39-36—75
Larry Mize	35-40—75
Mac O'Grady	37-38—75
Chris Perry	37-38—75
Ray Floyd	39-36—75
Phil Blackmar	37-38—75
Dave Barr	40-35—75
Don Pooley	39-36—75
Hal Sutton	38-37—75
Hubert Green	37-38—75
Fuzzy Zoeller	40-35—75
Lennie Clements	37-38—75
Barry Jaeckel	38-37—75
Jeff Sluman	37-38—75
Larry Nelson	36-39—75
Bill Rogers	37-38—75
Seve Ballesteros	38-37—75
Frank Conner	38-37—75
Mark Calcavecchia	37-38—75
Mark Brooks	37-38—75
Richard Mast	38-38—76
Roger Maltbie	37-39—76
Ben Crenshaw	36-40—76
David Ogrin	39-37—76
David Hobby	38-38—76
Curtis Strange	39-37—76
David Graham	41-35—76
Payne Stewart	36-40—76
Bruce Fleisher	39-37—76
Bob Gilder	38-38—76
Bill Glasson	39-37—76
Mark O'Meara	39-37—76
Peter Jacobsen	38-38—76
Andy Bean	38-38—76
T.C. Chen	38-38—76
Johnny Miller	41-35—76
Gene George	39-37—76
a-Tim Fleming	40-36—76
Bruce Zabriski	37-40—77
Wayne Smith	40-37—77
Thomas Cleaver	36-41—77
Calvin Peete	37-40—77
Hale Irwin	39-38—77
Wayne Levi	38-39—77
Cleve Coldwater	37-40—77
Jack Lewis	40-37—77
Tom Sieckmann	39-38—77
Jack Nicklaus	36-41—77
Larry Rinker	37-40—77

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs Bsn	57	211	39	82	.389
Yount Mil	47	171	23	62	.363
Puckett Min	59	259	50	93	.359
Ogilvie Mil	39	134	12	45	.336
Bell Tor	58	228	36	76	.333
Mattingly NY	59	248	40	82	.331
DHill Oak	42	128	15	42	.328
Lynn Blt	48	165	28	54	.327
Rice Bsn	58	231	34	75	.325
Hrbek Min	57	214	39	68	.318

Runs: RHenderson, New York, 56; Puckett, Minnesota, 50; Phillips, Oakland, 47; Barfield, Toronto, 41; Mattingly, New York, 40; McDowell, Texas, 40.

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 57; Mattingly, New York, 52; Joyner, California, 47; Murray, Baltimore, 44; Baines, Chicago, 43; Baylor, Boston, 43; Kingman, Oakland, 43.

Doubles: Boggs, Boston, 18; Mattingly, New York, 18; RHenderson, New York, 17; Rice, Boston, 17; White, Kansas City, 17.

Home Runs: Joyner, California, 18; Barfield, Toronto, 16; Canseco, Oakland, 16; Baylor, Boston, 15; Puckett, Minnesota, 15.

Stolen Bases: RHenderson, New York, 39; Cangelosi, Chicago, 26; Wiggins, Baltimore, 19; Moseby, Toronto, 16; Reynolds, Seattle, 15; Wilson, Kansas City, 15.

PITCHING (7 decisions)

Won-Lost, Winning Pct., ERA: Clemens, Boston, 11-0, 1.000, 2.28; Boddicker, Baltimore, 8-1, .889, 3.55; Williams, Texas, 6-1, .857, 1.72; Haas, Oakland, 7-2, .778, 2.98; 5 are tied with .714.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 104; Hurst, Boston, 89; Higuera, Milwaukee, 85; MWitt, California, 83; Rijo, Oakland, 82.

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 17; Righetti, New York, 14; Harris, Texas, 11; Hernandez, Detroit, 10; Stanley, Boston, 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Knight NY	50	186	23	63	.339
Gwynn SD	57	224	37	75	.335
Brooks Mon	46	180	32	60	.333
Ray Pit	51	201	24	65	.323
Sax LA	56	214	32	69	.322
Garner Htn	43	140	24	45	.321
Raines Mon	54	212	38	68	.321
K.Hernndz NY	53	204	34	65	.319
Leonard SF	56	212	34	67	.316
C.Brown SF	43	156	21	49	.314
O.Smith St.L	53	172	19	54	.314

Runs: Carter, New York, 38; Raines, Montreal, 38; Gwynn, San Diego, 37; RReynolds, Pittsburgh, 37; 5 are tied with 34.

RBIs: Brooks, Montreal, 43; CDavis, San Francisco, 41; Marshall, Los Angeles, 41; Parker, Cincinnati, 41; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 41.

Doubles: RReynolds, Pittsburgh, 19; Hayes, Philadelphia, 18; Dunston, Chicago, 16; Raines, Montreal, 15; 6 are tied with 14.

Home Runs: Marshall, Los Angeles, 15; Brooks, Montreal, 13; Parker, Cincinnati, 13; Dawson, Montreal, 12; GDavis, Houston, 12; Garvey, San Diego, 12.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St.Louis, 35; Duncan, Los Angeles, 28; Raines, Montreal, 25; Doran, Houston, 18; 4 are tied with 15.

PITCHING (7 decisions)

Won-Lost, Winning Pct., ERA: Gooden, New York, 8-2, .800, 2.11; Darling, New York, 7-2, .778, 3.93; Ojeda, New York, 7-2, .778, 2.53; Knepper, Houston, 10-3, .769, 2.26; Fernandez, New York, 6-2, .750, 3.44.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 115; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 96; Welch, Los Angeles, 79; Palmer, Atlanta, 77; ZSmith, Atlanta, 74.

Saves: DSmith, Houston, 16; Reardon, Montreal, 14; Orosco, New York, 11; Franco, Cincinnati, 9; Gossage, San Diego, 9; Worrell, St.Louis, 9.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	000 000 0—0	6	0
Toronto	020 021 4—9	10	1

(7 innings, rain)

LaPoint, O'Neal (6), Scherrer (7) and Parrish; Key and Martinez. W—Key, 4-5. L—LaPoint, 2-5. HRs—Toronto, Barfield (16), Johnson (7), Gruber (3).

New York	300 200 101—7	6	0
Baltimore	010 103 000—5	10	3

Pulido, Fisher (6), Righetti (8) and Hassey; Dixon, Havens (1), T.Martinez (4), Bordi (7), Aase (9) and Dempsey. W—Fisher, 2-2. L—T.Martinez, 0-2. Sv—Righetti (14). HRs—New York, Mattingly (12), Griffey (7). Baltimore, Beniquez 3 (4), Murray (8).

Kansas City	000 001 010—2	5	1
California	102 000 00x—3	4	0

Jackson and Sundberg; Witt and Boone. W—Witt, 7-4. L—Jackson, 2-4.

Chicago	000 000 035—8	9	1
Seattle	020 100 100—4	8	1

Cowley, James (9) and Fisk; Beattie, Huismann (8), Young (8), Guetterman (9), Wilcox (9) and Yeager. W—Cowley, 3-3. L—Guetterman, 0-2. HRs—Chicago, Baines (10). Seattle, Presley (11).

(Milwaukee at Boston, ppd., rain)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco	001 000 000—1	10	2
Houston	110 002 00x—4	4	0

Krukow, Berenguer (7) and Brenly; Hernandez, Lopez (6), Smith (9) and Bailey. W—Hernandez, 1-1. L—Krukow, 8-4. Sv—Smith (16). HR—Houston, Bailey (4).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	39	19	.672	—
Baltimore	34	23	.596	4½
New York	35	24	.593	4½
Milwaukee	30	27	.526	8½
Cleveland	29	28	.509	9½
Toronto	29	31	.483	11
Detroit	26	30	.464	12

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	33	25	.569	—
California	30	29	.508	3½
Kansas City	29	30	.492	4½
Chicago	25	33	.431	8
Oakland	25	35	.417	9
Minnesota	23	36	.390	10½
Seattle	22	39	.361	12½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	39	16	.709	—
Montreal	31	24	.564	8
Philadelphia	26	29	.473	13
Pittsburgh	24	30	.444	14½
Chicago	23	33	.411	16½
St. Louis	22	33	.400	17

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	34	24	.586	—
San Francisco	31	27	.534	3
Atlanta	29	28	.509	4½
Los Angeles	29	31	.483	6
San Diego	28	30	.483	6
Cincinnati	22	33	.400	10½

Tennis

QUEEN'S CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS
(At London)
MEN'S SINGLES
Third Round

Robert Seguso, U.S., def. Danie Visser, So. Africa, 6-4, 6-2.

Quarterfinals

Tim Mayotte (1), U.S., def. Boris Becker, West Germany, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (9-7), 6-2.

Jimmy Connors (1), U.S., def. Paul Annacone (7), U.S., 6-3, 6-4.

Robert Seguso, U.S., def. Ramesh Krishnan, India, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6).

DAVIS CUP
EUROPEAN ZONE B
Second Round
(At Lucerne, Switzerland)
Switzerland 2, Greece 0

Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Konstantinos Efremoglou, Greece, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

Roland Stadler, Switzerland, def. George Kalovelonis, Greece, 6-1, 7-6, 5-7, 6-3.

(At Istanbul)
France 2, Turkey 0

Thierry Tulasne, France, def. Necdet Emir, Turkey, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

Thierry Pham, France, def. Alaattin Kargoz, Turkey, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
(At Edgbaston, England)
Quarterfinals

Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Dinky Van Rensberg, South Africa, 7-5, 6-4.

Kathy Jordan, U.S., def. Alycia Moulton, U.S., 6-3, 6-3.

Larissa Savchenko, Soviet Union, def. Mary Lou Henriksson, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Etsuko Inoue, Japan, 6-1, 6-4.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Recalled Cory Snyder, infielder, from Maine, International League.

MILWAUKEE—Traded Randy Ready, infielder, to San Diego for a player to be named later.

NEW YORK—Placed Tommy John, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Alfonso Pulido, pitcher, from Columbus, International League.

SEATTLE—Activated Phil Bradley, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list. Asked waivers on Al Cowens, outfielder, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.

National League

MONTREAL—Sent Jeff Parrett, pitcher, to Indianapolis, American Association.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

DETROIT—Signed Steve Chiasson, defenseman, to a four-year contract.

MONTREALL—Signed Scott Harlow, forward, to a two-year contract.

COLLEGE

AUBURN—Named Otis Johnson assistant basketball coach.

CAL-DOMINQUEZ HILLS—Named ... Gorecki women's volleyball and softball coach.

NAVY—Named Jim Spencer assistant baseball coach.

YALE—Named Dick Kuchen basketball coach.

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SPORTS

Get Lost in ys Find a ound 2 Is Shaping Up a Clash of Continents

The Associated Press

CICO CITY — A soccer own between Latin America rope is taking shape as the World Cup moved towards ond round and a straight ut competition.

last of the 16 nations to e to the second round was 1 Friday when Uruguay and d tied, 0-0, sending the American team into the next

second-round pairings are: Poland, Belgium-Soviet France-Italy, England-Par- Mexico-Bulgaria, Den- pain, Morocco-West Ger- nd Uruguay-Argentina.

intercontinental aspect of rld Cup became more ap- in the second-round lineup. pe and Latin America have e 12 previous World Cups.

second-round match be- Brazil and Poland on Mon- kes place in Guadalajara, y an omen since that's where th Americans played their g round 16 years ago on way to their third and last Cup triumph.

guay and England will play sday in Azteca Stadium in o City. On paper, England s to have the edge, although cky early performances t Portugal and Morocco con- with Paraguay's surprising ency so far in the tourna-

ico seems to have the easiest the second round, taking on ia on Sunday.

Bulgarian coach Ivan Vutsov said his team will overcome its poor performances and play at its full potential for the first time in the tournament.

The Bulgarians, who ended in third place in Group A, squeezed into the second round with only two points despite three dour and unimaginitive performances.

"The way we qualified was not the best, but we'll take it," Vutsov said.

Belgium got through the same way as Bulgaria but will have to improve its game considerably on Sunday to knock off a powerful Soviet Union in Léon.

Coach Guy Thys said a dispute within his team had been cleared up.

"It is over. It's absolutely no big deal," he said after discussing with sweeper Franky Van Der Elst the stinging comments the player made about Thys and teammates earlier in the week.

The sweeper had said the relations within the team were like a sore that was "certain to continue festering and certain not to heal."

Perhaps the most intriguing second-round match takes place on Tuesday in Mexico City where Italy, the defending titlist, takes on France, the European champion, in a clash of styles and stars that could produce the most pulsating game of the tournament.

France trained for the game with goalkeeper Joel Bats, who has an injured knee, on the sidelines. Coach Henri Michel said Friday that he had not decided if Bats would play against Italy.

The Associated Press

Algerian goalie Naceredine Drid battled Spain's Andoni Goicoechea for the ball. Drid was later injured in a collision.

Tie With Uruguay Ousts Scotland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEZAHUALCOYOTL, Mexico — Uruguay, which had a man sent off in the first minute, held on for a goalless draw with Scotland on Friday to gain the final place in the second round of the World Cup soccer finals.

Denmark maintained its victory streak in the other Group E game when it beat West Germany, 2-0, in Querétaro.

The Danes will stay in Querétaro, where they will meet Spain in the second round on Wednesday; the West Germans will face Morocco in Monterrey on Tuesday.

The South American champions reached the knock-out phase despite failing to win a game.

Scotland had to win to deny Uruguay a second-round clash with Argentina in Puebla on Monday.

But despite continual pressure, Scotland missed its chances with poor finishing.

Scotland have never got beyond the first round of the competition and finished this year's competition with two losses — 1-0 to Denmark and 2-1 to West Germany — and a goalless tie.

Uruguay, who have hardly enhanced their reputation with some rugged performances in this tournament, had José Batista ejected after 40 seconds for a crude knee-tackle tackle on Scottish midfielder Gordon Strachan.

It was the fastest sending off in the history of the World Cup finals.

The Urugnayans — who had Miguel Bossio sent off after 19 minutes in their 6-1 defeat to Denmark on Monday — crowded angrily round Joel Quiniou of France.

But Quiniou stood firm and Batista walked slowly off the field.

The referee and linesmen appeared to be jostled by the Uruguayan substitutes as they went into the tunnel at the end of the first half.

Quiniou, who was refereeing his first World Cup match, later cautioned Uruguay's Wilmar Cabrera, Victor Diogo and goalkeeper Fernando Alvez, the latter for time wasting. He also showed the yellow card to Scotland's David Nery and Steve Nicol.

Although content to play for a draw, the Uruguayans looked dangerous on the break and a beautifully chipped free kick by Venancio Ramos resulted in a header by Wilmar Cabrera that forced Scotland goalkeeper Jim Leighton to push the ball over the bar in acrobatic fashion.

Near the end of the first half, Uruguayan striker Enzo Francescoli forced a great save by Leighton.

The second half was marred by the same rough tackles although this time it was Scotland that angered referee Quiniou and Narey received a yellow card when he left Francescoli lying in agony.

But Scotland picked up the pace and launched a series of attacks. Paul Sturrock actually had the ball in the net after a smart free kick in the 55th minute but was narrowly offside.

Midfielder Roy Aitken also threatened with a stinging right-foot shot from 10 meters (11 yards) that grazed the right-hand post.

Both teams had made wholesale changes for their showdown.

Scotland manager Alex Ferguson unexpectedly left out captain Graeme Souness, though he was fit and well, fullback Maurice Malpas, midfielder Eamonn Bannon and striker Steve Archibald. In came Paul McStay, Arthur Albiston, Sturrock and Graeme Sharp.

Uruguayan coach Omar Borras also made four changes; Dario Pereyra, replaced the suspended Bossio and Venancio Ramos, Jorge Barrios and Cabrera came in for Mario Saralegui, Antonio Alzamendi and Jorge da Silva.

Denmark's victory over West Germany proved costly when Frank Arnesen was sent off in the final minute for retaliation after an illegal tackle from behind. Arnesen had been cautioned in the first half for deliberately taking a dive.

The Danish midfielder will be suspended for the game against Spain, which eliminated Denmark in the 1984 European championships semifinals.

Though Denmark dominated the early exchanges, West Germany began to get a grip on the midfield and carved out half a dozen good chances, the best when Andreas Brehme's shot hit the crossbar from 25 meters.

But it was Denmark that took the lead shortly before halftime. Jesper Olsen scored from the penalty spot after Wolfgang Rolff had brought down Danish captain Morten Olsen.

The second half belonged almost entirely to Denmark.

Soeren Lerby and Jan Moelby combined to send Arnesen clear down the right wing. He laid the ball back across goal for John Eriksen to volley past goalkeeper Harald Schumacher.

Denmark join Brazil as the only teams in the Mexico finals to gain maximum points, a remarkable effort considering the Danes were in the toughest group. *(Reuters, AFP)*

WORLD CUP SCOREBOARD

Group Standings, Schedules

FIRST ROUND

GROUP A

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Argentina	2	0	1	5	6	2
x-Italy	1	0	2	4	5	4
x-Bulgaria	0	1	2	2	2	4
South Korea	0	2	1	1	4	7

First-round games completed

GROUP B

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Mexico	2	0	1	5	4	2
x-Paraguay	1	0	2	4	4	3
x-Belgium	1	1	1	3	5	5
Iraq	0	3	0	0	1	4

First-round games completed

GROUP C

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Soviet Union	2	0	1	5	9	1
x-France	2	0	1	5	5	1
Hungary	1	2	0	2	2	9
Canada	0	3	0	0	0	5

First-round games completed

GROUP D

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Brazil	3	0	0	6	5	0
x-Spain	2	1	0	4	5	2
N. Ireland	0	2	1	1	2	6
Algeria	0	2	1	1	1	5

First-round games completed

GROUP E

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Denmark	3	0	0	6	9	1
x-West Germany	1	1	1	3	3	4
x-Uruguay	0	1	2	2	2	7
Scotland	0	2	1	1	1	3

June 13

Denmark 2, West Germany 0
Uruguay 0, Scotland 0

GROUP F

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Morocco	1	0	2	4	3	1
x-England	1	1	1	3	3	1
x-Poland	1	1	1	3	1	3
Portugal	1	2	0	2	2	4

First-round games completed
(x-advances to Second Round)

SECOND ROUND

June 15

At Mexico City: Mexico vs. Bulgaria
At Léon: Soviet Union vs. Belgium

June 16

At Puebla: Argentina vs. Uruguay
At Guadalajara: Brazil vs. Poland

June 17

At Mexico City: Italy vs. France
At Monterrey: Morocco vs. West Germany

June 18

At Mexico City: England vs. Paraguay
At Querétaro: Denmark vs. Spain

TV Schedules

June 14 and 15

SATURDAY, JUNE 14

Denmark: World Cup Highlights, 4:30 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).

France: World Cup Special, 12:30 A.M. (TF1). World Cup Special, 7:15 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Spain: World Cup Special, 4:00 P.M. (Ch.2).

West Germany: World Cup Special, 4:05 P.M. (ARD). World Cup Special, 10:10 P.M. (ZDF).

SUNDAY, JUNE 15

Belgium: Mex. vs. Bulg. 8:00 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., midnight (RTBF). Mex. vs. Bulg., 7:45 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 11:45 P.M. (BRT).

Brazil: Mex. vs. Bulg., 3:00 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 7:00 P.M. (Globo).

Britain: Schedules not available.

Denmark: Mex. vs. Bulg., 7:45 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 11:45 P.M. (Danmarks Radio).

Finland: Mex. vs. Bulg., 9:00 P.M. (TV2). Soviet Union vs. Belg., 1:00 A.M. (TV1, TV2).

France: Mex. vs. Bulg., 7:50 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 11:55 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: World Cup Highlights, 10:30 P.M. (Jade). World Cup Highlights, 5:55 P.M. (Pearl). Monday, June 16: Mex. vs. Bulg., 1:45 A.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 5:45 A.M. (Jade, Pearl).

Japan: World Cup Highlights, 2:10 P.M. (Ch.1).

Spain: Mex. vs. Bulg., 8:00 P.M. (Ch.1). Soviet Union vs. Belg., midnight (Ch.2).

Sweden: Mex. vs. Bulg., 8:00 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 11:50 P.M. (TV2).

Switzerland: Mex. vs. Bulg., 8:00 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., Midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Mex. vs. Bulg., 7:30 P.M.; Soviet Union vs. Belg., 11:50 P.M. (ZDF).

...ed by Brazil, the Fun and Sparkle Is Returning to World Cup

International Herald Tribune

XICO CITY — The bewitch- lessed quality of this most y of games belongs in its to conjure masterpiece out hem, to rediscover a sense of hen all around are losing

he past week we have seen Koreans scoring two of the goals imaginable and seen cans prove that Africa is no the continent of tomorrow. have seen Danes and Para- prove that tiny populations ig attacking appetites and viet players as fluent as they ere stagnant.

l where there is a soccer party must be samba. So, against ern Ireland came the unveil- a new Brazilian. I swear that few seconds Jairzinho was on the wing at Guadalajara his muscular thrusts compli- d Pele in 1970.

imar appeared to be his spit- image Thursday when he d an astounding goal. After rish had been bemused by a of 12 Brazilian passes, Josi- unleashed a shot from 30 yards meters), which soared over eeper Pat Jennings and lashed etting inside the far post.

e power, the accuracy, the au- y was Jairzinho at his best. Yet nar is, nominally, not a winger a fullback.

he 25-year-old from Botafogo roof of the enormous reserves of ilian soccer. A month ago he as far from his nation's ights as Mexico is from solven-

ut Brazil's settled defense sud- denly fell apart. Manager Tele Santana preferred — with his customary good judgment — the young Julio Cesar at center back in place of the experienced Oscar.

Cesar is some player, sound in the air and with a creator's touch on the ground.

For the injured center back José

ROB HUGHES

Carlos Mozer, Santana introduced Leao Branco. But the right back position seemed bedeviled.

Out went the moody Leandro, refusing to take his seat on the plane from Rio de Janeiro. Edson went down after two matches with an injury. And in at third choice, wearing No. 13, came Josimar.

The Brazilians, it is true, played as though they came from a planet not visited by the Irish. Every loose ball seemed automatically to land at Brazilian feet, a trick brought about by the South American's superior reading of the play.

So it was that Josimar, young in experience if middle-aged in soccer terms, cavorted down the wing. So it was that a man whom Jennings had not heard of delivered the most memorable of birthday presents to the goalie with the most international appearances.

Jennings, 41, had wandered off his line. But to be punished so flamboyantly after a string of fine saves required an aim of fantasy that the sporting Jennings will cherish rather than regret in his retirement.

The other, almost incidental newcomer to Brazil in this World Cup created a goal for Careca with a breathtaking backheel pass. The name? Zico, the man living with the tag "white Pele" and at last coming on for 15 minutes as a substitute to quiet rumors that his injured knee would make him nothing but an expensive mascot in Guadalajara.

Brazil, three victories out of three and no goals conceded, remains at its sunshine retreat in Guadalajara where Poland is the next visitor.

The Poles unwittingly demonstrated soccer's glorious uncertainty by virtually presenting England's Gary Lineker with a first half hat trick in Monterrey. That awakened the "group of sleep" and a resuscitated England grabbed a trip to cooler Mexico City where Paraguay, always lively, awaits.

What fools soccer makes of us at times. Stories abounded of disharmony among the English. They were supposed to be unable to function without the obviously injured Bryan Robson and the suspended Ray Wilkins.

They were bickering about which tactics to employ, a farcical situation for a squad short on the technical qualities needed under the hot sun. Apparently the assistant manager, Don Howe, had departed the locker room in a huff when challenged by three irate players.

Perhaps all it takes is a little aggravation to stir the body. Quite the reverse seems to have happened to Morocco. It lacked killer instinct, seemed quite content to tie Poland and England. And then, like a cat biding its time, it tore Portugal apart.

Two of Morocco's goals came from winger Abderrazak Khairi, of the royal armed forces, the third from Abdelkarim (Krimau) Merry, whose 100-goal tour of the French clubs has meandered through Strasbourg, Metz, Bastia, Lille and Toulouse to Le Havre.

Yet the architects of this first qualification by an Africa team into the second round are Mohamed Timoumi, the "cannonball from the casba" and a pot-bellied coach named José Faria.

Timoumi is nursing his elegant way back from a broken leg; Faria, 54, is the team's Brazilian mentor.

The Brazilian influence is everywhere. And though the second-round draw cruelly pits two major Europeans — defending world champion Italy against European champion France — there is only one place for the winner.

You guessed it, Guadalajara, where, assuming Socrates and company deal with Poland, the national selection of Brazil (rated a bronze-medal team by its own media) lies in waiting.

Perhaps less appetizing, but most important to the host nation, is Mexico's second-round tussle on Sunday against Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, without a victory in 15 World Cup finals games, makes it hard for opponents to play. Ask Italy, which drew its opening game, 1-1, with Bulgaria.

Yet the draw happens by chance to facilitate the Mexican effort. And inefféctual as the nervous team has been in front of its shouting 110,000, the hour has come for Hugo Sánchez, the hyped-up symbol of nationalistic fervor, to strike and take his country into the final eight — a height that it never has reached.

The whole essence of this home effort has been of a jittery Mexican team, with a goalkeeper as mercurial as the peso exchange rate, managing to scrape through to unleash wild, sometimes nasty pandemonium in the streets.

Unlike in Argentina in 1978, when the celebrations were a genuine outpouring of a suddenly liberated populace, there appears to have been something forced about Mexico's euphoria. Something political and not tied to a team that, again unlike Argentina, has nothing like the talent or resolve it takes to win the world's major trophy.

The Associated Press

Brazil's Josimar unleashes shot past defenders Norman Whiteside and Malachy Donaghy and into the Irish goal.

...As One Star Retires From World Cup, Another Begins Rising

...ennings: Out in Style on 41st Birthday

...compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

...GUADALAJARA, Mexico — ...hough beaten three times, ...rthern Ireland's legendary goal- ...per Pat Jennings went out in ...e in his birthday farewell Thurs- ... in the World Cup.

...ennings, celebrating his 41st ...thday and making a record ...th international appearance, ...nt into immediate retirement af- ... his team's 3-0 loss to Brazil, ...ich eliminated the Irish from the ...nation competition.

...e performed superbly against ... Brazilian attacks, making 11 ...es in 90 minutes, during which ... Irish were almost constantly on ... defensive. It was a fitting cli- ...x to the illustrious career of a ...ctant hero.

"It was an emotional ending for ..." Jennings said. "It is always ...ficult to give something up. ...wever, I am delighted that the ...s put up such a wonderful dis- ...y, fighting to the finish against a ...m that has so many skills."

...e would not comment on his ...n performance, but striker Ger- ... Armstrong said, "He was magic ...the end."

...ennings's two saves against Ca- ...rande near the finish were spell- ...ding. Then he waved from the ...field at Jalisco Stadium as he ...s applauded by 51,000 specta- ...s and the players of both squads, ... left the field for the last time in ...2-year career.

"It was an emotional game for ... and all he wants to do now is ...," said his coach, Billy Bing- ...n.

"Nobody has given greater ser- ...e to his country than Pat, and he ...ealed today that he is still in ...rld class. A pity that the years ... catching up to him."

...Brazilian coach Tele Santana ...d that Jennings had brought ...or to his team, particularly in ...rsday's game, and added, "His ...ntribution to British, indeed, to ...rld football, has been excellent, and the Brazilian players offer him their congratulations."

The game marked an end of an era for Jennings, and for Northern Ireland.

Twenty-two years ago, in the spring of 1964, two players made their debuts for the national team in a match against Wales. One was Jennings, the other George Best.

Best's brilliant but troubled career ended some time ago, but no one was able to replace Jennings in goal for Northern Ireland.

His matchless positional sense, the agility that allowed him to recover ground almost instantly and a fierce determination to succeed were just a few of the characteristics that had carried him to the top of his profession.

Born in the Northern Ireland town of Newry, he was working in a lumber yard and playing soccer on the side when he came to the attention of a scout for Watford, then a third-division team in England. But Jennings was not to last long in the lower divisions of English soccer.

His skill soon earned him a transfer to a first-division club, and he spent the rest of his career, one in which he has played more than 1,000 league and cup games, with two London clubs, first Tottenham Hotspur, then Arsenal.

He retired from league soccer more than a year ago but stayed fit playing for Tottenham's reserve team. Then, too, there were the eight qualifying games the Irish had to play just to get to Mexico.

Things looked bleak in early October when the Irish were faced with the prospect of having to get three of a possible four points from their last two qualifying games or be eliminated.

But, as he had done so often, Jennings rose to the occasion. In Bucharest, he shut out Romania and Northern Ireland won, 1-0. Then, in London, he turned in a phenomenal performance, time and again denying the English forwards as the Irish gained a 0-0 tie and their ticket to Mexico.

At first, Jennings did not want to go, feeling that a younger player would do better in the heat and high altitude. Bingham had to persuade him that his presence was vital to Northern Ireland's chances.

Jennings agreed and not long afterward, during warmup matches, set his record for international appearances. First, he passed one of his heroes, Dino Zoff, the goalkeeping captain of Italy's 1982 World Cup championship team, who had played 112 times for his country. Then Jennings tied, and surpassed, the record of 115 held by Sweden's Bjorn Nordqvist.

"I'd like Ireland to win the World Cup," he told soccer writer Michael Hart of London's Evening Standard. "But if we don't, then I'd like one of the other British teams to win. But if they don't, there's only one other team I'd really care about winning — and that's Brazil.

"They play a different type of football from the rest of us. They have a glamor about them, don't they?"

It was this attitude, this love for the game as much as the outcome, that set Jennings apart.

"This will definitely be the end," he told Hart. "It's ridiculous the way it's all worked out, but this will really be the end. There's no way I'll be playing next season.

"I'd love to be starting out again. I haven't always enjoyed the pressures, but I'd do the same all over again." *(AP, LAT)*

The Associated Press

Pat Jennings blows out candles on cake from teammates.

Faria: Morocco's Coach Catches Eyes

By Sergio Leitao
Reuters

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Although the contract of Morocco's coach for the World Cup expires in December, José Faria is likely to remain in North Africa by royal decree.

Faria said Thursday that he had been approached by a number of top European clubs, including Inter Milan. But he said, "I would only agree to leave if King Hassan allowed me."

The king, an avid soccer fan, telephoned to congratulate the Moroccan team on its 3-1 defeat of Portugal. With the victory, Morocco became the first African country to finish first in an opening-round group — which included England and Poland — and qualify for the second round.

Faria is recognized as the guiding force behind Morocco's success and it is likely that King Hassan II will want to retain his coach's services.

Faria, 53, a Brazilian, said he would change his name to Jose Mehedi (the great God) Faria when he returned to Rabat after the World Cup ended.

"Even though I am a Roman Catholic, I expect to convert to the Moslem religion because both have the same God," he said.

It is ironic that, having become the most talked-about coach in Mexico following his team's triumph against Portugal on Wednesday, Faria and his talents have never been fully recognized back home in Brazil.

He began his coaching career at Rio de Janiero's Fluminense, where he worked for more than 10 years as head coach of the club's junior team.

"I enjoy watching kids playing soccer in the streets. God gave me the gift to spot talent," he said.

He was responsible for the rise of several Fluminense stars, including Edinho, the captain of Brazil's World Cup team, and worked as an assistant to Tele Santana, the Brazilian coach.

"I received many offers to work with professional clubs in Brazil," Faria said. "Unfortunately, coaching is a very unstable profession in Brazil and since I had a good job I did not think it worth the risk."

He changed his mind in 1979, when he accepted an offer to work with the Qatar youth team under fellow-Brazilian Evaristo Macedo, who served as Iraq's team manager for this World Cupin Mexico.

"Qatar offered a lot of money," Faria said. "In just two years I earned more than I had in the previous 20."

He stayed in Qatar for more than three years and the rest of the world suddenly took notice when the team finished as runner-up to West Germany in the 1981 World Youth Cup in Australia.

In 1983, Faria moved to Morocco on the recommendation of Jaime Valente, another Brazilian coach.

Faria's magic touch had an immediate effect. The following year Morocco qualified for the Olympics in Los Angeles and reached the quarterfinals before losing, 2-0, to Brazil.

Faria admits that Morocco's success in Mexico has exceeded all expectations.

"We had hoped to pick up three points in the first round by drawing with Poland, beating Portugal and losing to England," he said, adding, "that's why winning the group was such a great thrill."

"We could go home now, our mission complete. Now everything is a party."

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
USFG	26873	40⅝	39¾	40¼	+ ⅞
DetEd	26601	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
SDieGs	24899	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
Ahmns s	23816	24⅝	23	23¾	+1⅛
Safewy	22298	49	47¼	48	+ ¾
PhilaEl	17838	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
Morgan	17653	87⅞	85¼	87⅞	+2⅜
Salomn	16553	49⅝	48⅜	49⅝	+1⅛
AT&T	14535	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
EKodk	14300	60⅞	59¼	60½	+1
Coltn n	14148	8¼	7½	8⅛	
FinCpA	12806	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	−1⅛
Armco	12428	10	9¼	10	+ ⅞
PhilMr s	11644	69	67⅜	68⅞	+1⅜
GenEl	10302	82½	79¾	81¾	+2

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	141,200,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	126,452,550
Amex 4 p.m. volume	15,330,000
Amex prev. cons. close	17,340,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	139,336,200
NYSE volume up	110,587,710
NYSE volume down	15,899,620
Amex volume up	6,485,450
Amex volume down	3,769,110

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	141.00	139.65	141.00	+2.18
Industrials	163.76	162.21	163.76	+2.50
Transp.	121.35	120.48	121.13	+1.17
Utilities	69.94	69.35	69.94	+0.96
Finance	151.89	149.82	151.89	+3.20

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	363	303
Declined	215	279
Unchanged	237	238
Total Issues	815	820
New Highs	41	39
New Lows	8	8

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	399.59	+3.06	400.25	287.95
Industrials	407.29	+3.32	407.89	295.03
Finance	528.97	+2.85	530.69	370.01
Insurance	444.75	+4.14	447.32	338.71
Utilities	350.28	+2.54	340.20	276.56
Banks	429.85	+2.17	434.10	281.82
Transp.	361.23	+2.49	358.89	262.94

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	35360	6½	6⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
DomeP	7481	1⅝	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
HrnHar	7381	15¾	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
LorTel n	4213	29⅝	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
CrutcR	4071	1⅛	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Intl	4067	8⅜	7⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT	3805	5⅝	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
HmH wt	3795	6⅛	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
BergBr	3380	24⅛	23¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdahl	2941	18⅜	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntBknt	2122	9⅛	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntBk wt	2053	3½	3⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbro	2046	56½	54⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	1990	16⅛	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tempo	1960	20⅝	17⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.86	+0.34
Utilities	89.54	+0.46
Industrials	90.18	+0.22

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1193	807
Declined	372	732
Unchanged	397	419
Total Issues	1962	1958
New Highs	116	65
New Lows	14	16

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 12	222,475	371,874	15,907
June 11	244,099	414,443	35,429
June 10	250,985	514,732	40,345
June 9	242,405	592,147	45,340
June 6	242,007	409,471	1,496

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1848.22	1883.21	1843.92	1874.19	+ 36.06
Trans	782.00	792.38	777.63	786.50	+ 7.12
Util	185.55	189.17	185.31	187.69	+ 2.63
Comp	708.93	721.34	706.65	717.06	+ 11.32

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	275.40	271.00	275.45	+4.45
Transp.	204.42	202.06	204.48	+2.42
Utilities	105.47	103.66	105.32	+1.66
Finance	29.03	28.22	28.97	+0.98
Composite	245.91	241.63	245.73	+4.24

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,278	1,062
Declined	785	930
Unchanged	2,225	2,298
Total Issues	4,288	4,290

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close
282.63	279.94	282.63

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Soars in Active Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which began the week with a record drop, posted a sharp gain Friday as investors wagered that a sluggish economy will compel the Federal Reserve Board to encourage lower short-term interest rates.

Trading was active.

Riding the crest of a strong bond market, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 36.06 points to 1,874.19, recouping most of the ground lost Monday when the blue-chip barometer fell 45.75 points.

For the week, the Dow lost 11.71 points.

Advances led declines by 3-1.

Broad-market indexes advanced. The NYSE index rose 2.18 points to 141.00. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 4.24 points to 245.73. The price of an average share jumped 63 cents.

Volume totaled 141.2 million shares, compared with 109.06 million Thursday.

The stock and bond markets moved into high gear early, when a weak economic report raised hopes that the Fed would cut short-term interest rates to stimulate the economy. The government said industrial production fell 0.6 percent in May.

Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, said the continued flow of disappointing economic news substantially increases chances that the Fed will pursue a more accommodative monetary policy, perhaps as soon as July.

"It was the reverse of Monday," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Charles Comer of Oppenheimer & Co. said stock index arbitrage-related trading helped send the market higher Friday, just as it helped fuel the market's dive on Monday.

Futures-related buy programs gave the market a push when premiums on stock index futures contracts widened, making it profitable for traders to sell the more expensive futures contracts while buying the underlying equities.

The government also reported Friday that wholesale prices increased by 0.6 percent in May, the first rise for the producer price index since December.

Interest-rate sensitive utility, financial and insurance issues dominated the active list and were among the session's biggest gainers.

On the trading floor, USF&G was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising ⅞ to 40¼. Detroit Edison followed, unchanged at 16⅜.

San Diego Gas & Electric was third, rising ⅜ to 34⅜.

Among other financial issues, J.P. Morgan jumped 2⅜ to 87⅞, Salomon Inc. climbed 1⅛ to 49⅝, American Express jumped 2⅜ to 61⅞.

To Our Readers

Tables for the World Stock Markets section, excluding the Canadian stocks, are missing from this edition because of transmission difficulties. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
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Dow Jones Index Soars 36.06 Points. Page 12.

ECONOMIC SCENE

…ew Austrian Leader Plans …overnment Spending Cuts

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Austria's new chancellor, Franz Vranitzky, the 48-year-old former finance minister in the Socialist government, intends to reshape his nation's economic policy in response to the election to the presidency of …Waldheim, candidate of the conservative People's Party.

…Vranitzky, once a star basketball player on the Austrian …team, described himself in an interview here as an …of the approach to taxation advocated by Senator Bill …Mr. Bradley, a Democrat of New Jersey, was himself an …ding forward on the New York Knicks basketball team.

…Vranitzky said Austrian corporate tax rates should be cut …exemptions eliminated; …eans to start that process …year ahead. But he said …ould take longer to bring …individual income tax …because of the big bud-…deficit, which now …nts to 4.7 percent of …s national product — …ut the same ratio as the …budget deficit to GNP. Gross national product measures the …e of goods and services produced by an economy.

Vranitzky worries about effect of Waldheim election on investment.

…he Austrian chancellor has a plan for bringing the deficit …n to 2.8 percent of GNP over the next five years by across-…board cuts in government spending. Asked whether this did … constitute an Austrian version of the Gramm-Rudman-…llings Act, Mr. Vranitzky said, "Ours is not as rigid a plan as …rs."

…Ir. Vranitzky said he did not intend to be a caretaker chancel-… but would move strongly to improve the economy before the …liamentary election next year. "The main goal," he said, "will …o restructure and modernize our industry." He hopes to do … by strengthening the connections between the universities … industry, by providing stronger incentives for industrial …ovation and by attracting more foreign businesses.

ONE OF HIS main worries is that the Waldheim election campaign, and the controversy surrounding it, might have awakened an adverse foreign reaction with unfortunate …cts on direct foreign investment in Austria. Mr. Vranitzky is …cially worried about any danger of an adverse American …tion. "Despite the strains on our very good friendship," he …, "we are determined to keep our friendship with the United …es as it was."

…le expressed hope that Americans would not be pushed in an …ationist direction toward Europe or yield to protectionist …sures. He believes the Europeans are ready for a new round of …e talks at Geneva, but recognizes that agricultural protection-… in Europe will be a tough nut to crack. He himself intends to … subsidies on Austrian agriculture, while recognizing that this … be unpopular domestically. But he said, "It has to be done."

…he chancellor agreed that the Waldheim election marked "a …ain swing toward conservatism." But he added that it also …esented "a certain swing to the Green side of the spectrum" …hat is, a swing to environmentalism.

…e said Austria's Green Party identified Kurt Steyrer, the …alist candidate for president, as one who did not pay enough …ition to what the Greens wanted. Mr. Vranitzky believes this … unfair to Mr. Steyrer, who is a former environmental minis-…

…Ir. Vranitzky said the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet …on had added to the Greens vote, as did the decision of West …many to build a nuclear power plant in Bavaria. Although …h the People's Party and the Socialists opposed building an …trian nuclear plant, the Greens apparently believe this deci-… will be firmer under the People's Party.

…Ir. Vranitzky, who replaced Fred Sinowatz as chancellor this …k, pins his hopes for staving off further decline in support for … Socialists on the good performance of the Austrian economy. … expects real growth to equal 3 percent in the coming year,

See AUSTRIA, Page 16

Ford, VW Consider Venture

May Combine in South America

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said Friday that it and Volkswagen AG are discussing ways for their subsidiaries in Brazil and Argentina to cooperate in manufacturing cars and light trucks.

A Ford spokesman, Peter Olsen, said the talks are still in the "embryonic stage" and that the company did not know when discussions would conclude or if a joint operating venture would result with the West German automaker.

In Wolfsburg, West Germany, a VW spokesman said the two companies had completed preliminary discussions and were now discussing the technical and financial aspects of cooperation. The talks were being held in South America, he said.

The VW spokesman, Ortwin Witzel, said the Brazilian and Argentine governments had been informed of the talks, which he said could have "considerable consequences for the economies of both countries."

In a later joint statement, the companies said they intended to maintain "the unique image and identity" of the subsidiaries and their products if they reached a production agreement.

The implication was, officials said, that the talks were not aimed at a merger.

Brazil and Argentina are the largest automobile markets in South America. Though both companies hold considerable market shares there, the general economic malaise, including rampant inflation, widespread strikes and price controls, have made operations there increasingly difficult.

Volkswagen do Brasil holds 40 percent of the domestic market, but recorded a loss last year of $38 million on sales of $2.12 billion. The company turned out 358,000 vehicles, up 14.7 percent from 1984.

Volkswagen Argentina SA, with 16 percent of the market, recorded a loss of $22 million in 1985 on revenue of $195 million. It pro-

See FORD, Page 16

New Life for Zambia's Old Mines

Process Aims to Delay Copper Ore's Exhaustion

By Fred M'ule
South-North News Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — Against the silhouette of *chimney stacks, the red-hot lava cascades over a* mountain of copper slag and lights up the sky. The *malamba* — the trolley that carries the cup-shaped vessels of molten slag from the smelter — has been building these slag mountains for more than 60 years.

Every evening the ritual is repeated across the string of Copperbelt Province towns 155 miles (250 *kilometers) north of Lusaka, the capital of Zambia.* It is a dramatic, beautiful sight against the southern African sky — but one that may soon end.

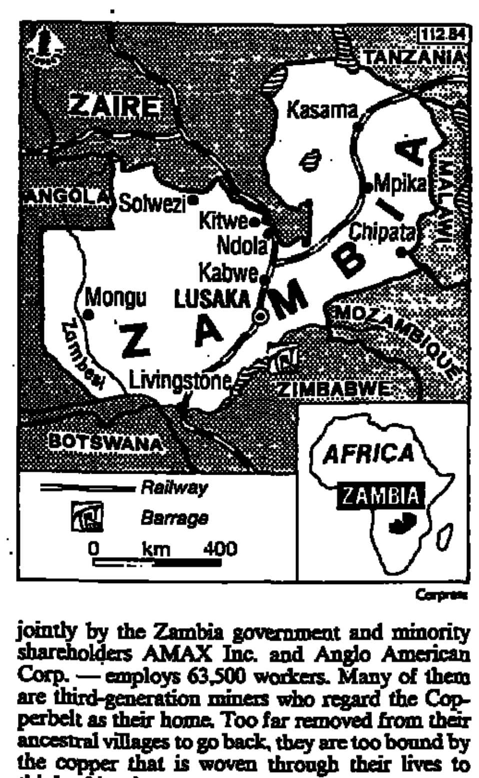
Zambia's copper accounts for almost 90 percent of gross national product, a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services, and about the same level of foreign-currency earnings. But the copper will run out in less than 20 years if the present pace of mining is maintained.

The agonizing over what steps to take must come now. One plan is to build up Zambia's agriculture, generally neglected during copper's boom years, while prolonging copper mining as much as possible.

Although agriculture is now beginning to thrive here, it is still largely dependent on foreign curren-*cy for farm machinery and other capital costs,* and therefore on copper to earn that currency. Agriculture may not be ready to assume copper's role as Zambia's chief source of income.

In July, the copper industry will begin operating a new recovery method that it sees as the centerpiece in its battle to lengthen the life of Zambia's mining industry.

Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines — owned



Corpress

jointly by the Zambia government and minority shareholders AMAX Inc. and Anglo American Corp. — employs 63,500 workers. Many of them are third-generation miners who regard the Copperbelt as their home. Too far removed from their ancestral villages to go back, they are too bound by the copper that is woven through their lives to think of leaving.

Zambia Consolidated Copper's five-year production and investment program will require laying off 3,000 miners and closing seven unprofitable operations.

Already the Kabwe Mine in central Zambia — the only producer of zinc and lead — is scheduled to close in less than four years.

Zambia Consolidated Copper has formed a

See COPPER, Page 15

U.S. Prices Rose By 0.6% in May; Output Declined

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. producer prices jumped 0.6 percent in May while industrial production plunged by the same amount, the government reported Friday.

The increase in wholesale prices, which snapped a string of four monthly declines, came as gasoline prices reversed course and began to climb again, the Labor Department said. The last increase, in December, also was 0.6 percent.

Despite last month's rise, producer prices so far this year have declined at an annual rate of 7.6 percent, the steepest five-month fall since the government began keeping track of wholesale prices in 1947.

In April, wholesale prices dropped 0.6 percent.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, called the increase "a modest uptick" caused by a temporary rise in energy and food costs.

"However, since the price of crude has dropped back below the $15-a-barrel level in June, we expect only modest increases in producer prices over the summer months," he said.

The 0.6-percent plunge in industrial production was the third big decline in the past four months, the Federal Reserve Board said.

Output at the nation's factories, mines and utilities is now a full 2 percentage points below the January level, reflecting the fall in drilling activity in the petroleum industry and continued sluggishness in the rest of industrial America.

In a third report, the Commerce Department said sales by U.S. businesses rose 1.4 percent in April, the first increase since December and the strongest gain since last August.

The figure measures sales at all stages of the production process. The increase in April followed declines of 1.6 percent in March, 1.1 percent in February and 0.2 percent in January.

Many economists are looking for a rebound in the second half of the year, but some doubted the Reagan administration would achieve its forecast of 4-percent growth for 1986.

However, Robert Ortner, chief economist for the Commerce Department, said the administration forecast was still attainable despite evidence of continued weakness.

The report on business sales also said inventories rose by 0.3 percent in April following an even larger 0.5-percent rise in March. With sales sluggish for so long, most economists believe that the increased inventories are a sign of unwanted stockpiles, especially in auto showrooms, that will have to be worked off before production can increase.

Inventories rose to $590.2 billion in April compared with $588.2 billion in March. The increase included big gains of 0.8 percent in inventories held at the retail level and 0.7 percent in inventories held by wholesalers. *(AP, UPI)*

U.K. Inflation Falls to 2.8%, An 18-Year Low

Reuters

LONDON — Falling oil prices pushed Britain's inflation rate down to 2.8 percent last month, the lowest rate for more than 18 years, the government reported Friday.

The May figure, the fifth consecutive monthly fall, was the lowest since January 1968. Officials said a decline in gasoline prices compensated for slight rises in the cost of tobacco, cars, lamb and some vegetables. In April, the inflation rate for the previous 12 months was 3 percent.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government have made curbing inflation the main focus of their economic policy in the 1980s, though critics contend this has been at the expense of rising unemployment.

The government has cut the inflation rate from a peak of more than 20 percent in 1980.

Most analysts expect inflation to rise slightly later this year, but government officials say they remain confident that it will remain under 3.5 percent this year, as targeted.

Bonn Predicts 3% Growth in 1987

Reuters

BONN — The Economics Ministry predicted on Friday that West Germany's rate of economic expansion would slow slightly in 1987, to 3 percent after inflation.

In a paper submitted to the government's Financial Planning Council, the ministry said gross national product, the total value of a nation's goods and services, would grow at a slightly weaker pace next year than the 1986 forecast of 3 to 3.5 percent.

The prediction hinges on a 4-percent increase in world trade as forecast by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and no significant worsening of West Germany's competitive position.

The prediction also assumes that domestic demand will continue to be the mainstay of economic growth, with investments rising 5.5 percent after inflation, and that interest rates will be maintained at about their current levels.

In recent weeks, economists at private banks have revised their own GNP growth forecasts for this year downward to about 3 percent. The government said Tuesday that GNP declined 1 percent in the first quarter.

The ministry predicted a 3.5-percent rise in private consumption, a 7-percent gain in corporate investment and some increase in state spending. Private housing construction probably would begin a recovery next year, the report said.

The ministry said its medium-term planning for 1988-90 assumes annual growth of 2.5 percent after inflation.

That forecast is more conservative than one by Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, which has predicted average annual GNP growth of just under 3 percent through 1989.

The ministry said it expected the inflation rate to rise next year to 1.5 percent, from the current rate of less than 1 percent.

The Financial Planning Council groups representatives of the federal and regional governments and discusses budget plans. The predictions it received Friday compare with GNP growth of 2.4 percent last year after inflation.

According to the report, wages and corporate income will rise at about the same rate next year.

Because domestic demand is expected to grow more strongly than GNP, the trade surplus should narrow, the report said.

The trade surplus has been widening because of a sharp drop in the price of key imports such as oil. But according to the ministry, trade and current-account surpluses should narrow next year from 1986 levels because the price of oil probably will not fall much more.

U.S. May Ease Controls On Sale of Technology

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department is proposing to drop U.S. controls on goods sold to the Soviet Union that contain less than 20 percent American parts.

The rule would loosen present regulations that require a foreign manufacturer to get a U.S. license — as well as permission from its own government — for sales to third countries of controlled American products.

The U.S. rules are designed to prevent the Russians from acquiring such sensitive products as electronics parts and equipment that could be put to military use.

Department officials said Thursday that a notice of the proposed rule change would be published soon to give interested parties 60 days for comment.

The new rule is part of an effort by Paul Freedenberg, assistant secretary for export administration, and others in his department to free up more trade on items that are not considered dangerous to U.S. security.

Many of the items affected use U.S. electronic products. A case already is going forward to lift controls for the first time on a slicer to cut up ingots of silicon for computer chips because the Russians can buy it elsewhere.

Next week, the department is expected to announce a new "gold card" system that would make it easier for approved importers in friendly countries to buy goods that the U.S. government wants to keep out of Soviet hands.

The object is to encourage exports and cut the huge U.S trade deficit, which reached nearly $150 billion last year.

Pentagon officials, however, want to keep as many U.S. products as possible out of Soviet hands. They argue that almost any item can help Soviet military strength, directly or indirectly. Some quote Khrushchev as saying that even trouser buttons are military goods, because a soldier can not handle his rifle if his pants are falling down.

Walter Olson, Mr. Freedenberg's deputy, said a lot of items would be affected — "not just thumbtacks." He added that many machines made in friendly countries contain between 5 percent and 15 percent U.S. components, so that the 20-percent rule would cover them.

One reason for the proposed new regulation is that it is difficult to enforce the requirement that a company outside the United States get a U.S. license when its product includes only a small percentage of parts made here.

The new rule would apply not only to goods manufactured by U.S. allies, but also to manufacturers in countries that have signed the treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

"That's about half the free world," Mr. Olson said.

BUSINESS PROFILE / Bernard Tapie, Showman in Business

Former Singer Shakes Up French Establishment

By R.F. Dietrich Jr.
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bernard Tapie, tailored in a brown leather trench coat, parked his silver Porsche 930 Turbo at Le Bourget airport, boarded his silver twin-engine Falcon jet, and piloted the plane to Lille.

There, he addressed an audience of university students and industry representatives on his favorite theme — making free enterprise work in a culture burdened by red tape and class barriers.

Using a media blitz to promote himself and his ideas, Mr. Tapie, who comes from a working-class family in the north of Paris, has in the past five years built a empire centered on a Paris-based holding company, Groupe Bernard Tapie, of which he is president.

He has emerged as a spokesman for France's entrepreneurs, shaking up what he calls the country's "socio-culture" — a word he uses as a catch-all for what is good and bad in the French economy.

"The essential of reorganization is acquisition," said the soft-spoken Mr. Tapie. He added, "Today, to take over an enterprise no longer is notorious. I could take over Renault and it would surprise nobody." Renault, the state-owned automaker, reported last year a 11.3-billion franc ($1.5-billion) loss, the largest of any company in France.

Sygma
Bernard Tapie

Bravado like that has catapulted Mr. Tapie into national prominence and attracted Francis Bouygues, chairman of Bouygues, the diversified world construction company based in Paris.

Bouygues stepped in to bail Mr. Tapie out after his most publicized acquisition, that of the battery maker Piles Wonder in 1984, proved too much for him to handle alone.

Groupe Tapie's 1985 operating profit from activities worldwide, with 116 factories in 28 countries, was about 970 million francs, estimated Gilbert Delhorbe, finance director for the group.

Mr. Delhorbe said 1985 revenue was about 5.4 billion francs. He placed the market value of the group at 1.5 billion francs.

For Mr. Tapie, a natural communicator, the media is the message — although he can be aloof, even evasive, when a interviewer asks a question he chooses not to answer. "He's a media beast," says Marie-France Brière, producer of Mr. Tapie's prime-time television show, "Ambitions."

Mr. Tapie, who does not earn a salary but reaps commissions and dividends, estimates he spent 15 percent of his time on the press last year. That time, he said, was worth 15 million francs in free publicity for him and the 35 companies in the group.

Some doubters among his French interviewers, however, have asked him whether accumulated debt stemming from financing troubled companies will not eventually prove his undoing.

Since 1977, Mr. Tapie has four times used a bankruptcy law to buy a company for one franc, revamp it and sell out later at substantial profit.

"He's very much a marketing person. Mr. Tapie has an image more like an American than a French *patron*," or boss, said Michel-Edouard Doucet, marketing director of La Vie Claire, a health-food company that spearheads the group's drive into U.S. markets.

Mr. Tapie has tried to use his self-made success as a status sym-

See TAPIE, Page 15

Currency Rates

…s Rates

June 13

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
…rdam	2.501	3.791	112.63 *	35.32 *	0.164 *	—	5.514 *	136.14 *	158.34 y
…ls(a)	45.365	68.72	20.432	6.409	2.9735 *	18.1435	—	24.7075	27.28 *
…urt	2.2206	3.366	—	31.365 *	1.456 x	88.785 *	4.895 *	120.97 *	1.3345 *
…(b)	1.5245	—	3.3405	10.7303	2,310.00	3.7895	68.665	2.773	251.775
	1,525.80	2,312.00	686.90	212.42	—	610.30	33.63	838.80	9.18
…ork(c)	—	0.6566 =	2.2095	7.052	1,518.80	2.491	45.175	1.822	165.20
	7.0795	10.7305	3.1865	—	4.6605 x	2.8316	15.6085 *	3.8832	4.2985 *
	165.20	252.59	75.07	22.52	10.95 *	66.65	366.70 *	90.87	—
	1.8250	2.7777	82.625 *	25.905 *	0.1202 *	73.30 *	4.0327 *	—	1.1034 *
	0.9676	0.6386	2.1487	6.8584	1,475.90	2.4201	43.902	1.7748	140.987
	1.16944	0.77191	2.59686	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.9248	53.8514	2.1473	193.191

…s in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. …mmercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one …) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. …buy one pound: $U.S.1.523

…r Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$		Currency per U.S.$	
…austral	0.82	Fin. markka	5.139	Mex. peso	628.00	Soviet ruble	0.7025
…$	1.4497	Greek drac.	138.75	Norw. krone	7.56	Span. peseta	140.95
…chill.	15.49	Hong Kong $	7.8085	Phil. peso	20.25	Swed. krona	7.165
…n. fr.	45.37	Indian rupee	12.48	Port. escudo	145.00	Taiwan $	38.11
…ruz.	13.74	Indo. rupiah	1,129.00	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Thai baht	26.285
…an $	1.3845	Irish £	0.7265	Sing. $	2.221	Turkish lira	672.70
…yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.485	S. Afr. rand	2.681	UAE dirham	3.673
…krone	8.2125	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2933	S. Kor. won	887.00	Venez. boliv.	18.00
…pound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.6135				

…ng: 1.1097 Irish £

…: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banco Commerciale Italiano (Milan); Banque Na-…de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); …k (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

…currency Deposits

June 13

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
	7-7 1/8	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 7/8-5	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/8
…s	7-7 1/8	4 7/16-4 9/16	4 13/16-4 15/16	9 7/8-10	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 1/2
…s	7-7 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 3/4-4 7/8	9 3/4-9 7/8	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 1/2
…s	7-7 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 5/8-4 3/4	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 3/8-7 1/2	7 1/4-7 3/8	6 3/8
	7 1/4-7 3/8	4 5/8-4 3/4	4 5/8-4 3/4	9 1/2-9 5/8	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 5/16-7 7/16	6 1/2

…: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Money Rates June 13

	Close	Prev.
…tates		
…t Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
…Funds	6 3/4	6 13/16
…ate	8 1/2	8 1/2
…Loan Rate	7 3/4	7 3/4
…per 91-179 days	6.75	6.75
…Treasury Bills	6.19	6.22
…Treasury Bills	6.29	6.35
…30 days	6.42	6.55
…60 days	6.44	6.55
…rmany		
…d Rate	5.50	5.50
…ht Rate	4.25	4.20
…th Interbank	4.55	4.45
…Interbank	4.60	4.55
…Interbank	4.65	4.65
…tion Rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
…ey	7 3/4	7 1/2
…th Interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
…Interbank	7 1/4	7 5/16
…Interbank	7 1/4	7 5/16
…se Rate	10	10
…ey	n.a.	10 3/4
…Treasury Bill	—	9 11/16
…Interbank	—	9 5/8
…t Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
…ey	4 7/16	4 5/8
…Interbank	4 5/8	4 5/8

…: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit …, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 13

1 month	7 - 7 1/8
2 months	7 - 7 1/8
3 months	7 - 7 1/8
6 months	7 1/8 - 7 1/4
1 year	7 1/4 - 7 3/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 13

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 5.80
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.732

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

June 13

	A.M.	P.M.	Chge
Hong Kong	347.20	347.55	— 0.30
Luxembourg	347.60	—	— 0.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	348.57	348.61	— 0.40
Zurich	347.40	346.40	— 2.10
London	347.40	346.20	— 2.15
New York	—	345.90	— 0.80

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

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FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 16926

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Fidelity Far East Fund, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, at 11:00 A.M. on June 24, 1986, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor.
3. Approval of the balance sheet at February 28, 1986 and income statement for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1986.
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Election of eight (8) Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors, Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3d, William L. Byrnes, Charles A. Fraser, Hisashi Kurokawa, John M. S. Patton, Harry G. A. Seggerman, H. F. van den Hoven and Finimtrust.
6. Election of the Statutory Auditor, specifically, the re-election of the present Statutory Auditor, Maurice J. Sergant.
7. Declaration of a cash dividend from net investment income for the year ended February 28, 1986, and authorization of the Board of Directors to declare further dividends in respect of fiscal year 1986 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
8. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of the above Items of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting, with no minimum number of shares required to be present or represented at the Meeting in order to establish a quorum. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: May 19, 1986.

By order of the Board of Directors

NOVOTEC INVESTMENT FUND

Société Anonyme d'Investissement
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg B 20.653

Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire qui aura lieu le 24 juin 1986 à 15.00 heures dans les bureaux de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour

1. Examen des rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux comptes.
2. Approbation du bilan et des comptes de résultat au 31 mars 1986.
3. Affectation de ces résultats.
4. Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux comptes pour l'année écoulée.
5. Nominations statutaires.
6. a. Changement de la dénomination de la société Novotec Investment Fund en Europe Prestige Fund
   b. Prorogation de la durée de la société pour une période de trente ans à partir du 24 juin 1986
   c. Changement de la devise du capital et de la valeur nette d'inventaire en ECU au lieu de Dollar US
   d. Changement de la date de l'assemblée générale pour la fixer au deuxième mardi du mois de mars à 15.00 heures
   e. Changement de l'exercice social de la société de façon à ce qu'il commence le 1er décembre et se termine le 30 novembre de l'année suivante à l'exception de l'exercice en cours qui a commencé le 1er avril 1986 et se terminera le 30 novembre 1986.
7. Changement de la structure actuelle de la société en celle d'une société d'investissement à capital variable suivant la loi du 25 août 1983 relative aux organismes de placement collectif.
8. Refonte totale des statuts de la société de façon à refléter les résolutions prévues aux points 6.a., b., c., d., e., et 7. ci-avant.

Le texte complet des modifications à apporter aux statuts est disponible au siège social sur simple demande.

Les résolutions à prendre concernant les points 6.a., b., c., d., e. et 8 requièrent un quorum de 50% au moins des actions en circulation et, pour être valables, les résolutions devront réunir au moins 2/3 des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés à cette assemblée. La résolution à prendre concernant le point 7 de l'ordre du jour ne requiert pas de quorum mais elle doit réunir au moins 2/3 des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés à cette assemblée.

Les résolutions concernant les autres points de l'ordre du jour seront prises par simple majorité des actionnaires présents et/ou représentés.

Suivant les limitations imposées par la loi et des statuts, chaque action donne droit à un vote. Chaque actionnaire peut être représenté par procuration.

Le Conseil d'Administration

هكذا من الأصل

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, Y, Z

Canadian Prices Higher

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Canada's annual inflation rate in May rose to 4.1 percent from 3.9 percent in April, the government said Friday. The official Statistics Canada said consumer prices rose by 0.5 percent in May, the largest monthly increase since January and more than double the 0.2-percent increases of the previous two months.

Partly offsetting the widespread increase was a 4.2-percent decline in gasoline prices, reflecting the weakness of world oil prices, and seasonally lower air fares, the government said. Food prices rose by 0.8 percent, largely as a result of higher costs for fresh vegetables, it said.

TWA Delays Meeting To Allow Ozark Vote

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines Inc. has delayed its annual meeting by two months to allow stockholders of Ozark Holdings Inc. to vote on TWA's proposal to buy the smaller airline.

The TWA meeting originally scheduled for next Thursday in New York will be held on Aug. 13, a TWA statement said Friday.

Under an agreement announced March 1, TWA will buy Ozark for about $242 million. The acquisition, which must be approved by the Department of Transportation, will be voted on by Ozark shareholders July 25. Ozark's directors have recommended approval.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 116

AFGs, Albertsons, Anheusr pf, BellHwl pfA, Borden s, CampSoup s, Continfo s, DaytonHud, DowChem, EssexChm s, Foxboro, GenSignal, Guilford, Hillenbrand, Interco Inc, KDI Co, LillyEli s, MEI Divrs, Mead Corp, Munsing s, OrionPict, PandickInc n, Pueblo Inf, Safeway, StdProd s, Unilevr NV, UplohnCo s, WellsFar Co, Wynnsint, AbbottLab s, AmStores, ArmWin, BellAtlan s, BorgWarner, Cola Palm, Craig Corp, Disney s, Duke Pow, FederDStr, Fruehauf, GettyPtr s, GulfWest, ICN Pharm, Interco pf, Kerr Glass, LillyEli wt, MAPCO, Medtronic, NevadaSL, OrionPict pf, Pfizer, RJR Nab, SanDie Gas, TimeInc, UCablTV s, Walgreen, WelnSLn s, YorkIntl n, Adam Millis, AmStor pfA, BallCp s, Boeing, BklynUGs s, ColGas pfC, Crown Crk, Dorsey Cp, ElginNatl, FstUnREst s, GenHost s, GtAtlPac, HerculesInc, ICN Phrm pf, Jewelcor, KerrGls 170, LocttteCo, MarionLab s, Monsanto, Newell, OrionPict pt, PortGenCo, Rollins, Springsind, Tonka s, UtdWtr s, Wayne Goss, Whittakr, Zayre, Ahmon s, AmerTrPrime, BankofVa, BoiseC pfC, CalFed, ConsNG s, Datapnt n, Dorsey wi, Equifax s, FlexiV 161p, GPU Cp, Grolier, HeritagCm, ImpCpAm, Jostens, KrogerCo, Louisv GE, MayDSt, MorganKeg s, Okla GE, PacTel s, Potom Elec, Russell, StdMotr, Tultex, UnvMichbox n, WaynGos pf, WiscEP, Zayre wi

NEW LOWS 14

AetnaLif pf, ChNY adi pfB, Gouldinc, SouUnCo, AllenGp pf, Contil adi p, Hesston pf, WinnersCp, BkBos adi pf, ContilHd, MooreMc, CNW pf, GelcoCo, MooreMc pf

PERSONAL INVESTING
IN THE IHT THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.
EDITED FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR — AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS — WORLDWIDE

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 13

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.47	2.48	2.45½	2.45¾	—.02
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.45½	2.47	2.44¾	2.45	—.02
3.09	2.51	Dec	2.53½	2.54½	2.52½	2.53¾	—.02½
3.08	2.51	Mar	2.54	2.54¾	2.51	2.51	—.04¼
3.00	2.43½	May	2.42	2.43½	2.41½	2.41½	—.02
2.50	2.32½	Jul	2.32	2.32½	2.31¼	2.32	—.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,186							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.56	2.15½	Jul	2.30½	2.31¼	2.29¾	2.30¼	—.00¼
2.70	1.97	Sep	1.98	1.99¼	1.97	1.97½	—.00¾
2.35½	1.90	Dec	1.90½	1.92	1.90¼	1.91	+.00¼
2.42½	2.00	Mar	2.00¾	2.01¼	1.99½	2.00¼	
2.42	2.04¾	May	2.05	2.05¾	2.04¾	2.05¾	—.00¼
2.27	2.05¼	Jul	2.05¼	2.06½	2.05¼	2.05½	+.00¼
2.01½	1.96¼	Sep	1.98	1.98	1.96	1.96¼	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 117,310							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.31½	5.32	5.27½	5.27¾	—.04¼
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.24¼	5.24½	5.19¼	5.20	—.04
5.53	4.96	Sep	5.08¼	5.09½	5.03½	5.03½	—.05½
5.56½	4.97¼	Nov	5.03½	5.06	4.98½	4.99½	—.05
5.65	5.06	Jan	5.11¾	5.14½	5.08	5.08½	—.04¾
5.75	5.15½	Mar	5.23	5.23	5.18	5.18¼	—.04¼
5.74	5.22	May	5.29	5.29½	5.23½	5.23½	—.05
5.76	5.26	Jul	5.32½	5.32½	5.25	5.26	—.06
5.40	5.32	Aug				5.25	—.06
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,419							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
167.00	134.00	Jul	151.50	151.50	149.70	150.40	—1.20
163.50	135.50	Aug	149.00	149.20	147.70	148.60	—.50
160.50	137.50	Sep	146.50	146.50	145.00	145.50	—.90
160.00	136.00	Oct	143.70	144.50	143.00	143.20	—1.00
142.10	136.00	Dec	145.70	147.00	145.00	145.20	—.80
143.10	136.00	Jan	147.00	147.00	146.50	146.60	—.40
163.10	147.60	Mar	149.70	149.70	149.10	149.10	—.40
166.00	150.50	May	152.50	152.50	152.00	152.00	—1.00
155.00	153.00	Jul	153.00	153.00	153.00	154.00	—1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,509							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.25	16.60	Jul	16.70	16.85	16.57	16.61	—.13
25.15	16.75	Aug	16.87	17.02	16.74	16.78	—.16
24.05	16.95	Sep	17.03	17.03	16.82	16.90	—.19
22.80	17.03	Oct	17.01	17.12	16.87	16.95	—.15
22.50	17.25	Dec	17.39	17.55	17.31	17.35	—.11
22.35	17.60	Jan	17.55	17.68	17.50	17.50	—.10
20.25	17.85	Mar	17.90	17.95	17.85	17.85	—.02
20.90	18.20	May	18.20	18.25	18.15	18.20	
18.50	18.40	Jul	18.40	18.40	18.35	18.40	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,191							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
66.60	52.42	Jun	53.90	54.57	53.80	54.37	+.75
61.75	49.85	Aug	51.40	51.85	51.30	51.65	+.50
60.60	49.50	Oct	50.65	51.10	50.50	50.67	+.20
61.75	51.60	Dec	53.05	53.47	52.90	53.00	
60.20	51.70	Feb	53.00	53.00	52.60	52.85	—.05
58.90	53.30	Apr	54.45	54.60	54.30	54.50	+.10
57.70	54.25	Jun	55.35	55.35	55.35	55.35	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,624					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,324							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
68.70	53.35	Aug	57.25	57.97	57.25	57.47	+.37
64.25	52.40	Sep	55.12	55.80	55.12	55.60	+.48
64.10	52.85	Oct	55.32	55.92	55.32	55.57	+.25
64.00	54.15	Nov	56.50	57.00	56.50	56.60	+.10
63.00	56.25	Jan	58.30	58.30	57.95	58.10	+.10
60.00	56.75	Mar	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	+.25
60.50	57.00	Apr				57.30	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,237					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,871							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
52.80	39.80	Jun	52.90	54.10	52.85	53.90	+1.20
49.85	40.45	Jul	49.75	50.90	49.75	50.70	+1.25
48.00	39.00	Aug	46.45	47.45	46.40	47.57	+1.22
42.60	36.50	Oct	42.00	42.85	42.00	42.72	+.80
43.30	38.37	Dec	42.50	43.40	42.50	43.37	+.95
44.00	39.95	Feb	42.12	42.55	42.12	42.55	+.48
41.60	37.20	Apr	38.90	39.25	38.85	39.05	+.25
43.00	39.00	Jun	40.65	41.00	40.45	41.00	+.23
41.60	40.20	Jul				41.12	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,150					
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,598							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.10	51.05	Jul	67.80	69.45	67.80	69.37	+1.90
71.25	49.90	Aug	66.25	67.80	66.20	67.80	+2.00
62.60	56.40	Feb	58.40	59.20	58.25	58.40	+.15
62.00	56.30	Mar	58.25	58.70	57.90	58.00	—.10
62.75	58.00	May	60.00	60.00	59.40	60.00	+.20
62.25	59.60	Jul				60.50	+.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,360					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,653							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
278.38	135.50	Jul	183.00	187.50	182.50	183.79	+1.45
282.78	137.50	Sep	186.00	190.50	185.30	185.63	+1.13
287.10	138.00	Dec	191.25	194.00	189.00	189.31	—.29
290.33	154.75	Mar	192.75	196.50	192.50	192.52	+.02
291.83	187.80	May	195.50	196.50	195.00	195.00	
266.25	190.00	Jul	197.55	197.55	197.00	197.50	+.51
255.00	198.00	Sep	198.00	198.00	198.00	202.50	—.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,261					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,668							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.50	3.79	Jul	6.68	6.71	6.35	6.43	—.19
9.46	4.05	Sep	6.77	6.80	6.53	6.55	—.19
9.55	4.02	Oct	7.09	7.12	6.82	6.91	—.13
9.57	6.25	Jan	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.05	—.08
9.66	6.03	Mar	7.59	7.60	7.32	7.40	—.13
9.82	6.75	May	7.74	7.77	7.55	7.56	—.15
9.92	3.86	Jul	7.86	7.87	7.73	7.73	—.15
		Sep				7.86	—.15
9.60	8.00	Oct	8.09	8.09	8.05	7.90	—.19
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,666					
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,372							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2429	1691	Jul	1761	1776	1753	1761	—19
2430	1755	Sep	1820	1835	1811	1818	—22
2425	1805	Dec	1880	1895	1872	1878	—22
2385	1865	Mar	1921	1940	1921	1925	—17
2184	1900	May	1950	1964	1950	1960	—15
2200	1930	Jul				1990	—10
2055	1955	Sep	2015	2015	2015	2018	—17
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,955					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,897							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
157.50	83.50	Jul	100.25	101.60	100.25	101.40	+.85
127.25	82.00	Sep	101.50	102.15	101.25	101.50	
125.00	82.50	Nov	102.50	103.20	102.50	102.80	+.25
113.00	83.75	Jan	103.50	103.50	103.50	103.80	+.50
122.00	83.90	Mar	104.10	104.75	104.10	104.70	+.60
109.80	84.50	May	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.40	+.60
105.20	84.75	Jul	105.50	105.50	105.50	106.20	+.70
		Sep				104.70	+.70
		Nov				106.70	+.70
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 400					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,684							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	62.40	Jun				63.50	—.50
72.55	60.35	Jul	63.85	64.00	63.65	63.65	—.50
		Aug				63.75	—.50
70.90	60.90	Sep	64.05	64.20	63.80	63.85	—.45
70.30	61.60	Dec	64.55	64.55	64.15	64.20	—.45
70.20	63.20	Jan				64.30	—.45
70.00	62.55	Mar	64.80	64.80	64.50	64.50	—.45
70.10	62.90	May	65.05	65.05	65.05	64.70	—.45
69.95	63.25	Jul				64.90	—.45
70.35	61.50	Sep				65.15	—.45
69.50	64.80	Dec	65.95	65.95	65.85	65.50	—.45
70.80	70.80	Jan				65.60	—.45
68.50	64.55	Mar				65.85	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,500					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,645							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Jun				54.65	+.65
63.45	44.50	Jul	54.25	54.70	54.25	54.65	+.65
		Aug				54.65	+.60
61.20	46.90	Sep	54.50	54.65	54.50	54.65	+.55
61.75	48.95	Dec	54.90	54.95	54.90	55.05	+.55
57.40	56.00	Jan				55.15	+.55
59.40	54.50	Mar	55.20	55.20	55.20	55.25	+.55
57.65	49.40	May				55.35	+.55
60.45	50.00	Jul				55.45	+.55
52.15	51.50	Sep				55.55	+.55
		Dec				55.70	+.55
		Jan				55.80	+.55
		Mar				55.90	+.55
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 200					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,447							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
554.0	485.0	Jun				525.9	—4.3
945.0	487.0	Jul	533.0	533.0	526.5	527.5	—4.5
540.0	538.0	Aug	535.0	536.0	534.0	530.7	—4.5
940.0	493.0	Sep	540.0	540.0	534.0	534.0	—4.6
799.8	503.0	Dec	548.5	550.0	542.5	543.7	—4.7
789.0	510.5	Jan	551.5	552.0	551.5	547.0	—4.8
770.0	511.0	Mar	558.0	558.0	553.0	553.3	—4.9
752.0	520.0	May	566.0	566.0	560.0	559.8	—5.2
746.0	524.8	Jul	570.1	572.0	570.1	566.4	—5.5
729.2	532.0	Sep	575.5	575.5	575.5	573.6	—5.7
694.0	543.5	Dec	588.5	588.5	588.5	584.8	—6.0
607.9	553.0	Jan				588.8	—6.1
610.0	535.0	Mar				596.6	—6.3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,148							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
450.00	394.00	Jun				444.80	—7.60
459.50	273.00	Jul	450.00	452.00	445.00	446.60	—7.60
455.50	300.50	Oct	455.00	456.00	450.00	450.60	—7.60
462.00	347.00	Jan	457.00	459.00	454.00	453.10	—7.60
463.00	361.00	Apr	460.00	460.00	457.50	455.70	—7.60
463.00	417.00	Jul	462.00	462.00	462.00	459.20	—7.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,822					
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,648							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
119.30	91.50	Jun	111.00	111.60	111.00	111.65	+.80
119.00	91.70	Sep	112.25	113.45	111.80	112.65	+.80
120.00	94.25	Dec	114.00	114.00	113.50	113.65	+.80
120.00	102.00	Mar	115.50	115.50	114.75	114.65	+.80
113.00	112.50	Jun	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.65	+.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 388					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,530 off 1,162							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
433.50	320.50	Jun	347.00	348.30	344.10	345.90	—.80
		Jul				347.30	—.80
427.50	228.00	Aug	350.20	351.40	348.70	348.80	—1.00
395.70	331.50	Oct	352.20	354.30	352.20	352.00	—1.10
392.00	336.50	Dec	357.50	358.00	355.40	355.50	—1.20
397.50	337.30	Feb	361.50	362.20	361.50	359.30	—1.30
397.50	346.30	Apr	363.30	363.30	363.30	362.90	—1.40
409.00	350.50	Jun	367.00	369.50	367.00	366.60	—1.50
408.50	356.00	Aug				370.60	—1.70
420.00	361.00	Oct				374.60	—1.90
399.40	367.00	Dec				378.90	—2.10
389.00	373.50	Feb				383.40	—2.30
392.50	392.50	Apr				388.00	—2.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 31,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,890							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.86	88.00	Sep	93.85	94.16	93.82	94.14	+.31
94.75	89.05	Dec	93.77	94.10	93.76	94.08	+.35
94.56	89.58	Mar	93.62	93.81	93.62	93.91	+.35
94.18	90.83	Sep	93.14	93.20	93.14	93.37	+.35
93.93	91.48	Dec	92.89	92.89	92.89	93.10	+.33
93.80	92.18	Mar	92.70	92.70	92.70	92.82	+.35
93.37	93.17	Jun	93.36	93.36	93.36	93.65	+.35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,335					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,723							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
105-8	74-30	Jun	99-4	100-12	99-3	100-4	+123
104-22	80-7	Sep	98-4	99-17	98-1	99-10	+125
103-8	80-2	Dec	98-10	98-17	98-10	98-16	+126
102-6	89-15	Mar				97-24	+128
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,547							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
105-15	54-29	Jun	94-14	95-28	94-10	95-18	+130
104-20	56-29	Sep	93-17	94-27	93-16	94-27	+2
103-25	56-25	Dec	92-24	94	92-22	94	+2
102-30	56-27	Mar	92-6	93-6	92-6	93-6	+2
102-6	63-12	Jun	91-14	92-13	91-14	92-13	+2
101-22	63-4	Sep	90-22	91-23	90-22	91-23	+2
101-10	62-24	Dec	90-1	91-3	90-1	91-3	+2
100-26	67	Mar	89-11	90-17	89-11	90-17	+2
99-23	66-25	Jun	90	90	90	90	+2
99-12	76-8	Sep	89-17	89-17	89-17	89-17	+2
99-2	85-16	Dec	88-2	89-4	88-2	89-4	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 245,000					
Prev. Day Open Int. 214,180							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
103-17	79-10	Jun	90-19	91-13	90-19	91-10	+1
103-1	79-10	Sep	89-24	90-31	89-28	90-27	+111
98-22	88-30	Dec				90-2	+111
95-25	95-2	Mar				89-14	+111
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,480							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
93.93	86.43	Jun				93.25	

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.97	87.86	Sep				[illegible]	
93.80	88.34	Dec				[illegible]	
91.15	91.15	Sep				[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 112							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.69	84.73	Jun	92.97	93.01	92.95	[illegible]	
93.75	87.08	Sep	92.93	93.15	92.90	[illegible]	
93.63	87.30	Dec	92.78	93.01	92.71	[illegible]	
93.42	87.84	Mar	92.57	92.78	92.50	[illegible]	
93.20	88.84	Jun	92.25	92.45	92.25	[illegible]	
92.99	89.29	Sep	91.93	92.08	91.93	[illegible]	
92.80	90.18	Dec	91.67	91.78	91.67	[illegible]	
92.62	90.94	Mar	91.38	91.56	91.36	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 77,811					
Prev. Day Open Int. 178,124							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
98.35	87.77	Jun	96.65	96.65	96.65	[illegible]	
97.46	87.40	Sep	96.75	96.83	96.58	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 256					
Prev. Day Open Int. 89							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.5525	1.1530	Jun	1.5160	1.5250	1.5128	[illegible]	
1.5420	1.2260	Sep	1.5065	1.5160	1.5038	[illegible]	
1.5300	1.1590	Dec	1.4980	1.5050	1.4980	[illegible]	
1.4900	1.4400	Mar	1.4890	1.4890	1.4890	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,630					
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,363							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7360	.6845	Jun	.7215	.7235	.7212	[illegible]	
.7305	.6809	Sep	.7184	.7209	.7183	[illegible]	
.7285	.6790	Dec	.7160	.7185	.7160	[illegible]	
.7256	.6770	Mar	.7140	.7155	.7140	[illegible]	
.7243	.7040	Jun				[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,074					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,397							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.14505	.12130	Jun	.14200	.14200	.14185	[illegible]	
.14400	.12900	Sep	.14185	.14185	.14185	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6					
Prev. Day Open Int. 189							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4648	.3325	Jun	.4502	.4532	.4500	[illegible]	
.4675	.3742	Sep	.4533	.4563	.4527	[illegible]	
.4703	.3300	Dec	.4557	.4590	.4555	[illegible]	
.4730	.4370	Mar	.4592	.4592	.4592	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,553					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,235							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.006245	.004220	Jun	.006010	.006054	.006006	[illegible]	
.006280	.004690	Sep	.006053	.006092	.006041	[illegible]	
.006320	.004720	Dec	.006095	.006124	.006081	[illegible]	
.006145	.005850	Mar	.006140	.006140	.006140	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,721					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,329							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5580	.4190	Jun	.5441	.5495	.5435	[illegible]	
.5625	.4790	Sep	.5474	.5524	.5466	[illegible]	
.5650	.4015	Dec	.5508	.5550	.5495	[illegible]	
.5662	.5125	Mar				[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,253					
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,105							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
190.90	144.00	Jul	164.00	167.00	164.00	[illegible]	
182.40	145.50	Sep	165.00	167.30	164.80	[illegible]	
174.50	146.00	Nov	163.00	165.00	163.00	[illegible]	
175.00	150.00	Jan	166.10	168.50	166.10	[illegible]	
175.20	153.00	Mar	168.00	169.50	167.30	[illegible]	
173.00	160.00	May	169.00	169.00	169.00	[illegible]	
165.00	160.00	Jul				[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,119					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,493							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
70.05	56.05	Jul	67.27	67.70	66.98	[illegible]	
		Aug				[illegible]	
65.50	33.00	Oct	33.00	33.30	32.80	[illegible]	
59.25	33.27	Dec	33.50	33.65	33.35	[illegible]	
49.50	34.20	Mar	34.20	34.37	34.00	[illegible]	
52.75	35.15	May	35.20	35.20	34.95	[illegible]	
60.00	36.01	Jul	36.85	36.10	35.70	[illegible]	
41.20	36.90	Oct	36.57	36.57	36.50	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,500					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,578							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
74.80	31.40	Jul	38.90	40.00	38.60	[illegible]	
74.15	32.00	Aug	39.20	40.80	39.10	[illegible]	
72.50	32.80	Sep	40.10	41.60	39.90	[illegible]	
73.65	33.90	Oct	40.90	42.45	40.90	[illegible]	
73.50	34.85	Nov	41.60	43.10	41.60	[illegible]	
75.40	35.40	Dec	42.60	43.95	42.60	[illegible]	
54.00	36.20	Jan	43.10	44.45	43.10	[illegible]	
61.00	36.90	Feb	43.50	43.55	43.50	[illegible]	
43.85	38.20	Mar	41.50	41.50	41.50	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,100					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,099							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
27.53	10.15	Jul	13.40	13.97	13.25	[illegible]	
27.23	10.30	Aug	13.32	13.62	13.11	[illegible]	
27.00	10.40	Sep	13.35	13.62	13.16	[illegible]	
26.73	10.80	Oct	13.38	13.70	13.25	[illegible]	
26.40	11.01	Nov	13.40	13.75	13.30	[illegible]	
26.20	11.20	Dec	13.50	13.80	13.35	[illegible]	
26.30	11.90	Jan	13.21	13.80	13.21	[illegible]	
24.90	11.35	Feb	13.40	13.65	13.40	[illegible]	
15.70	11.35	Mar	13.40	13.75	13.40	[illegible]	
13.10	13.10	Jun	13.40	13.40	13.40	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 36,253					
Prev. Day Open Int. 104,909							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
250.40	183.90	Jun	242.35	246.70	242.20	246.25	
252.70	187.00	Sep	244.30	248.70	244.20	248.15	
254.60	178.40	Dec	246.80	250.50	246.60	250.20	
257.00	235.00	Mar	248.60	249.50	248.60	252.35	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 98,319							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
248.80	197.00	Jun	241.90	245.20	241.80	244.75	
250.35	200.00	Sep	243.20	246.75	243.00	246.80	
258.00	220.50	Dec	247.00	247.00	247.00	247.80	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,004							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
143.95	106.90	Jun	139.30	141.90	139.25	141.65	
145.40	108.10	Sep	140.30	143.90	140.30	142.80	
146.55	121.10	Dec	141.85	144.05	141.85	143.85	
147.70	136.90	Mar	143.00	145.00	143.00	144.90	
Est. Sales 12,885		Prev. Sales 10,821					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,843							
MMI MAXI INDEX (CBT) 250 x index							
359.25	310.90	Jun	351.00	358.10	350.80	[illegible]	
360.00	332.60	Jul	351.90	359.35	351.00	[illegible]	
360.50	338.70	Aug				[illegible]	
362.10	331.00	Sep	353.60	360.50	353.60	[illegible]	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,625					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,594 off 551							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	958.80 f	[illegible]
Reuters	N.A.	[illegible]
D.J. Futures	114.15	[illegible]
Com. Research Bureau	204.45	[illegible]

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

June 13

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts—Last Jun	Jul	Sep
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	12.10	r	r	r	r	r
152.23	145	6.50	r	r	r	r	r
152.23	150	2.50	3.60	r	0.05	r	3.90
152.23	155	r	1.00	r	r	r	r
152.23	160	r	r	r	8.35	r	10.35
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	71	1.27	r	1.55	r	r	r
72.25	72	0.27	r	1.01	0.02	0.44	0.95
72.25	73	r	0.24	0.55	0.48	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	38	7.23	s	r	r	s	r
45.24	39	6.30	s	r	r	s	r
45.24	41	4.20	r	r	r	r	r
45.24	42	3.20	r	3.72	r	0.07	r
45.24	43	2.20	r	3.02	r	r	0.49
45.24	44	1.21	1.50	2.17	r	0.30	0.75
45.24	45	0.28	0.97	1.67	0.02	0.64	1.15
45.24	46	0.01	0.49	1.20	r	1.22	r
45.24	47	r	0.27	0.81	r	r	r
45.24	48	r	0.13	r	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	140	1.55	r	r	r	1.95	r
141.92	145	r	r	r	r	4.50	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	54	6.30	6.60	r	r	r	r
60.51	55	r	r	r	r	0.05	r
60.51	56	4.50	r	r	r	r	0.40
60.51	57	3.50	r	r	r	r	r
60.51	58	2.48	r	3.48	0.01	r	0.72
60.51	59	1.46	1.92	2.80	0.01	0.36	r
60.51	60	0.02	0.76	1.72	0.50	1.16	1.97
60.51	62	r	0.45	1.32	r	r	r
60.51	63	r	0.26	0.96	r	r	r
60.51	64	r	0.14	r	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	46	r	s	8.62	r	s	r
54.85	49	r	5.91	r	r	r	r
54.85	50	4.47	r	r	r	r	r
54.85	51	3.80	3.67	r	r	r	0.35
54.85	52	2.85	r	3.75	r	r	r
54.85	53	1.80	2.25	2.84	r	0.32	0.90
54.85	54	0.80	1.52	2.23	0.01	0.54	r
54.85	55	0.01	0.88	1.71	0.35	r	1.74
54.85	56	r	0.50	1.23	r	1.60	r

Total call vol. 9,622 Call open int. 335,384
Total put vol. 6,490 Put open int. 287,996
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

June 13

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	347.50	348.20
Aug	350.60	350.50	350.60	351.30
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	352.20	353.00

Volume: 10 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jly	204.00	206.00	205.00	207.00
Aug	203.00	205.00	204.50	206.50
Sep	205.00	207.00	206.50	208.50D
Oct	206.00	208.00	207.50	209.50
Nov	207.00	209.00	208.50	210.50
Dec	208.00	210.00	209.50	211.50

Volume: 10 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Jly	168.25	168.75	167.75	168.25
RSS 1 Aug	169.00	169.50	168.25	168.75
RSS 2 Jly	165.00	167.00	164.50	166.50
RSS 3 Jly	163.00	165.00	162.50	164.50
RSS 4 Jly	160.00	162.00	159.50	161.50
RSS 5 Jly	155.00	157.00	154.50	156.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Jun	Exp.	—	590.00	595.00
Jly	575.00	578.00	592.00	594.00
Aug	575.00	577.00	587.00	588.00
Sep	572.00	574.00	582.00	586.00
Oct	560.00	570.00	570.00	580.00
Nov	560.00	570.00	570.00	580.00
Jan	580.00	600.00	585.00	595.00
Mar	560.00	600.00	570.00	600.00
May	570.00	610.00	580.00	610.00

Volume: 141 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Dividends

June 13

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
AMC Ent W Comm	Q	.25	7-21	6-30
Okla Gas & Elec	Q	.52	7-30	7-10
Ryan Homes Inc	Q	.30	7-25	7-8

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

June 13

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar	Puts-Settle Sep	Dec	Mar
44	2.21	2.83	—	0.68	1.06	—
45	1.59	2.25	n.a.	1.05	1.45	—
46	1.12	1.76	—	1.57	1.90	2.15
47	0.76	1.37	1.85	2.18	2.49	—
48	0.50	1.03	—	2.90	3.11	—
49	0.32	0.76	—	3.70	—	—

Estimated total vol. 2,403
Calls: Thur. vol. 1,207 open int. 38,324
Puts: Thur. vol. 1,218 open int. 34,025
Source: CME.

Paris Commodities

June 13

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Aug	1,326	1,305	1,312	1,313	—3
Oct	1,355	1,345	1,347	1,348	—5
Dec	1,370	1,370	1,360	1,373	—6
Mar	1,417	1,417	1,400	1,415	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,455	+2
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,490	1,450	—2
Est. vol.: 1,463 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,028 lots. Open interest: 28,400					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	1,370	1,370	1,340	1,370	—16
Sep	1,405	1,400	1,390	1,400	—5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,425	1,435	+5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,470	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	1,480	+5
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,480	—	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	—	+20
Est. vol.: 13 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4 lots. Open interest: 186					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Jly	1,940	1,830	—	1,980	+100
Sep	2,008	1,965	1,979	1,995	+79
Nov	1,990	1,980	2,015	2,030	+82
Jan	2,055	2,020	2,040	—	+65
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,045	2,070	+57
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,050	—	+35
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,060	—	+45
Est. vol.: 67 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 218 lots. Open interest: 942					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

S&P 100 Index Options

June 13

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Puts-Last Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep
205	—	—	—	31	1/16	30¼	⅛	5/16
210	—	—	22½	—	1/16	1/16	5/16	¾
215	23	22⅛	21½	—	1/16	3/16	¾	1¼
220	14	17	18	18¼	1/16	7/16	1¼	2 3/16
225	11	12⅝	13⅝	15	1/16	1	2⅛	2⅝
230	6⅛	8½	10⅛	11⅝	7/16	2¼	3⅝	5
235	2 7/16	5⅛	7	9	1⅝	4⅛	5½	6⅜
240	½	3	4⅜	6½	5	7⅛	8½	9¼
245	⅛	1½	2⅝	4⅛	10⅛	11	12	15¼
250	1/16	⅝	1¼	3¼	—	—	—	—

Total call volume 316,862
Total call open int. 674,581
Total put volume 248,472
Total put open int. 725,862
Index:
High 235.68 Low 231.07 Close 235.17 + 4.10
Source: CBOE.

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London Commodities

June 13

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Aug	153.00	146.40	146.00	146.40	152.20	152.40
Oct	160.20	153.80	154.00	154.20	158.80	159.00
Dec	164.00	164.00	157.00	160.00	162.60	164.60
Mar	170.00	165.00	164.20	164.60	168.80	169.00
May	173.20	173.00	168.00	169.60	172.60	173.00
Aug	177.80	177.40	172.00	172.60	177.00	178.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	176.00	177.60	181.00	183.00
Volume: 2,393 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,316	1,298	1,300	1,301	1,302	1,304
Sep	1,340	1,320	1,322	1,323	1,326	1,328
Dec	1,376	1,359	1,359	1,360	1,367	1,368
Mar	1,408	1,388	1,388	1,389	1,395	1,397
May	1,420	1,408	1,408	1,409	1,414	1,415
Jly	1,427	1,426	1,422	1,427	1,430	1,435
Sep	1,448	1,439	1,432	1,445	1,441	1,445
Volume: 3,622 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jly	1,850	1,800	1,817	1,825	1,776	1,778
Sep	1,890	1,835	1,840	1,843	1,812	1,815
Nov	1,920	1,870	1,881	1,885	1,847	1,850
Jan	1,945	1,914	1,920	1,925	1,880	1,885
Mar	1,955	1,941	1,945	1,954	1,895	1,910
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,940	1,950	1,912	1,940
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,950	2,020	1,910	1,990
Volume: 5,860 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jly	121.00	118.25	119.75	120.25	119.25	119.50
Aug	122.25	119.00	122.00	122.25	120.75	121.00
Sep	124.00	121.25	123.50	124.00	121.50	122.75
Oct	126.00	124.00	126.00	126.25	122.75	124.00
Nov	128.00	126.50	128.00	128.25	126.00	126.25
Dec	129.25	128.00	130.00	130.25	128.00	129.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	127.00	132.00	128.00	135.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	127.50	135.00	128.50	138.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	138.00	125.00	136.00
Volume: 2,845 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil).

London Metals

June 13

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	775.00	775.50	762.00	763.00
Forward	772.50	773.00	761.00	762.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	951.00	952.00	948.00	949.00
Forward	945.00	946.00	948.00	949.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	923.00	926.00	940.00	942.00
Forward	926.00	932.00	934.00	935.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	283.50	284.50	275.00	276.00
Forward	287.50	288.50	278.50	279.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2705.00	2710.00	2710.00	2720.00
Forward	2715.00	2720.00	2725.00	2726.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	345.00	346.00	345.50	346.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	480.00	490.00	480.00	490.00

Source: AP.

Cash Prices

June 13

Commodity and Unit	Fri.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	[illegible]
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	[illegible]
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	[illegible]
Tin (Straits)*, lb	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	[illegible]
Palladium, oz	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	[illegible]

*: New York spot price.
Source: AP.

U.S. Treasuries

June 13

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield
3-month bill	6.16	6.14	6.34
6-month bill	6.25	6.21	6.52
1-year bill	6.26	6.24	6.67

	Bid	Offer	Yield
30-yr. bond	97 1/32	97 3/32	7.59

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 148.57
Change for the day: + 1.50
Average yield: 7.76 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Beecham Group

Year	1986
Revenue	[illegible]
Pretax Net	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]

Japan

Mitsui

Year	1986
Revenue	[illegible]
Profits	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]

T: trillion.

United States

Eagle-Picher Ind.

2nd Quar.	1986
Revenue	[illegible]
Net Income	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]
1st Half	1986
Revenue	[illegible]
Net Income	[illegible]
Per Share	[illegible]

ıblisher of Today Says e Was 'Unprepared'

United Press International

NDON — Eddie Shah, pub- of Today, conceded Friday started Britain's newest tab- ewspaper four months ago financed and unprepared." Shah, whose newspaper was from collapse Thursday by a illion cash injection from o PLC, the multinational

owners of two dailies and one weekly in Britain, said he launched Today because "we were so committed" and had to "push ahead."

The cash injection leaves Mr. Shah with a 51-percent controlling interest in Today and makes Lonrho's chief executive, Roland Rowlands, deputy chairman.

"I didn't believe in Santa Claus until today," Mr. Shah said. "If certain things went right, we would have been O.K., but everything went wrong."

He added that, "We hiccuped to start with, and now we are in the position where the company has the financing to achieve what we set out to achieve. We may not have been ready at the paper's launch, but we are now."

Today, which claims a younger-than-average readership aged 15- to-44, is built around a staple diet of color pictures. It uses the latest print technology in efforts to cut costs and eliminate the power of Fleet Street print unions.

The paper has suffered a decline in revenue and circulation since its creation, however.

Mr. Shah admitted that he had not even identified a "target market" when the paper was created. "When you start something new, it takes time to build up a character *and you don't do that overnight*," he said.

...an, U.K. Agree More Air Links

...aled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KYO — Japan and Britain reached basic agreement to more of their airlines to fly en Japan and Britain and be- Japan and Hong Kong, a official said Friday.

...dley Stevens, an undersecre- the Transport Ministry who Tokyo for talks, said the two would meet in London on with the aim of changing the ...g air service arrangement.

...ish Caledonian Airways and ...ippon Airways want to join Air Lines and British Air- which are now serving the London route. JAL, Japan Airways and Cathay Pacific ween Japan and Hong Kong.

(Reuters, AFP)

SEAT Reports Loss Widened Slightly in '85

Reuters

MADRID — SEAT SA, the Spanish automaker now controlled by Volkswagen of West Germany, said Friday that its loss widened slightly last year, to 36.56 billion pesetas ($260 million) from 36.19 billion pesetas in 1984.

Sales, however, increased 21 percent, to 232 billion pesetas, the company reported at its annual meeting, while production jumped 40 percent, to 320,311 units. About 200,000 vehicles were exported, the company said.

Volkswagen, which this week took a 51-percent stake in SEAT, has said it would raise output to 400,000 cars in 1990. The state industrial holding company, Instituto Nacional de Industria, has agreed to sell VW another 24 percent of SEAT by the end of this year and 100 percent of the company by Dec. 31, 1990.

In a related development, union sources said the Communist-led Workers Commissions retained a majority of delegates in union elections Thursday at SEAT, winning 64 of 147 delegate posts. The Socialist General Workers Union was second with 60.

COMPANY NOTES

...erican Airlines, the Fort Worth-based carrier, ...arnings for the second quarter may not reach ...al projections. Low fares are depressing reve- ...and European-bound traffic is off 15 percent, ...ts parent, AMR Corp. About 80 percent of ...agers are flying on discounted fares. American ...d $173.9 million in the 1985 quarter.

...digestone Corp. of Japan said it has developed a ...-absorbing rubber that can help buildings, in- ...g hospitals and nuclear plants, survive strong ...quakes. It can absorb up to one-third of the force ...rthquake shock waves and will last 60 years. It is ...t to line the rim of a concrete plate set in a ...ing's foundation. The first building with a rubber ...t is scheduled to be completed in September.

... Française des Pétroles, or Total, said it had ...quarter group earnings of 2.6 billion francs ($366 ...n) before depreciation, the first time it had given ...erly figures. It also reported a sharp stock depre- ...n of 4.1 billion francs in the period because of the ...n in oil prices. In March, it had predicted a stock ...ciation of about 2.5 billion francs for the year.

...ernational Signal & Control Group PLC said it ...d launch a one-for-four rights issue of 34.1 mil- ...ordinary shares to raise about £70.5 million ...16 million) after expenses. At the same time, ISC, a British holding company for U.S. electronics concerns, said pretax profit rose 16.2 percent last year, to $46.5 million from $40.0 million.

Kali-Chemie AG of West Germany and Duphar BV of the Netherlands, units of the West German chemicals group Deutsche Solvay-Werke GmbH, have acquired Italian pharmaceutical company Unione Chimica Medicamenti-Difme SpA for an undisclosed amount.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. of Japan confirmed that it has canceled contracts with the Tung group of Hong Kong to deliver four container ships to the financially troubled shipping company.

National Mutual Royal Bank Ltd. and the United Permanent Building Society have agreed to a merger that would form Australia's fifth-largest banking group, with 5 billion Australian dollars ($3.4 billion) in assets. Shortly afterward, Advance Bank Australia Ltd. made a counteroffer to merge with United.

Società Finanziaria Telefonica, Italy's state-owned communications company, said it will set up a compact-disc joint venture in Italy with Philips & Du Pont Optical Co. and Philips Italiana. Philips-Du Pont is a partnership of Philips NV of the Netherlands and Du Pont Co. of the United States.

COPPER: *Zambia's Problem*

(Continued from first finance page)

holding company to oversee subsidiary operations in agriculture, industry and tourism. The copper company is also setting up small-scale enterprises and agricultural-resettlement plans to absorb some of the laid-off miners.

In Copperbelt Province, Zambia Consolidated Copper has launched the Munkumpu agricultural development project to grow wheat and soybeans on more than 10,000 acres (4,040 hectares) of irrigated land, and corn on another 5,000 acres. Ranching will cover 14,000 acres.

The company's Nchanga Farms produces 33 percent of the Copperbelt's milk and a substantial percentage of its beef. The expanded operations will increase those figures.

The copper company continues investing in the mining industry. About $100 million, financed by the World Bank, the European Community and the African Development Bank, will refurbish plants and equipment, making them more efficient.

About $300 million has also been spent on the centerpiece project at the company's Nchanga division, which operates one of the world's largest open-cast mines. The hope is that this project will recover copper from mine tailings or waste.

There are now about 140 million tons of tailings from previous milling operations at Nchanga, and the process is designed to recover about 550,000 tons of primary copper from those tailings.

Since 1939, when Nchanga opened, the tailings have accumulated in four huge paddock-like dams. To recover the copper, the tailings will be washed by high-pressure water, collected, dried, filtered and finally soaked with concentrated sulphuric acid to leach out the copper.

Over the long run, however, Zambia is betting that agriculture will replace its copper mining.

In any case, when the smelters finally fall silent, and the malamba no longer runs its molten burden to the slag piles, the northern copper towns — Kitwe, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chililabombwe — will fall silent, gray and dark.

Mr. M'ule is an editor for the Zambia Daily Mail in Lusaka.

Swiss Jobless Rate at 0.8%

The Associated Press

BERN — The Swiss unemployment rate dropped to 0.8 percent in May from 0.9 percent in April.

TAPIE: *Singer Turned Entrepreneur Shakes Up Establishment in France*

(Continued from first finance page)

bol to change the traditional conception of the French manager.

Under the new government's economic-liberalization program, Mr. Tapie hopes to use his business and media skills to spark the French economy, which, he says, is mired in "immobility," into developing its "innovative intelligence."

Mr. Tapie is regarded by many company analysts and officials in Paris as an outsider who does not conform and whose impatience with old patterns of power offends the French establishment. He says he is "not surprised."

"Tapie's had enormous impact," said Yves Guihannec, an editor of the French magazine *L'Express*. "He acts as a medium of the French public."

Mr. Guihannec said the French "don't believe you can make it in this country even if you become very rich.

"This is an old country," he continued. "You have to have old money, old schools. Being rich doesn't make you anybody." This attitude, the editor said, does not make for economic success. "Achievement in itself is not a great value in French society, actually," he said.

Having abandoned a singing career in the 1960s to become a business consultant, Mr. Tapie proudly calls entrepreneurs "creators" of wealth and says business is "the art of making money" and "more and more an event, an image."

To show that he meant it, Mr. Tapie, at the Pavillon Gabriel in Paris in April, launched a video ad campaign ("March with Tapie") for the group's flagship company, Wonder.

It was the first time in France that a key businessman had appeared in a corporate campaign.

Georges Besse, chairman of Renault, called the promotion "a virus," saying, "I'm not Lee Iacocca (chairman of Chrysler Corp.). You won't see me in undershorts selling cars on television."

In contrast, Mr. Tapie said, "The whole problem is *France*. It's not enough to have a technical idea, and then say, 'I'm not a salesman.' "

Mr. Tapie, 44, short, tan and built like a boxer, has a reputation for fast, aggressive tactics. "I try to have the same tenacity as I did as a child. And also the force of the Japanese.

"If I start a business, it's like them, with solid roots," said Mr. Tapie, who lives with his wife and two teenage children in a house on Paris's fashionable Avenue Foch.

From 1977 to 1981, Mr. Tapie himself bought for one franc each four paper-products-distribution companies, including Diguet-Deny, which also does book-binding. He said that the businesses grew in two years from 800 million francs in sales with 1,000 employees, to annual sales of 1.5 billion francs and 2,000 employees.

In 1982, Mr. Tapie sold the four companies. He sold Diguet-Deny back to its manager, Fabien Domergue, for an undisclosed sum. *Today Mr. Domergue is Mr. Tapie's closest financial adviser and general manager of Groupe Tapie.*

At that time, in 1982, the group was founded.

Mr. Tapie and the group repeated their success with Look, the ski-equipment maker. In 1983, the group bought a 60-percent share after Look had reported a 53-million-franc loss for the year.

Then, the group invested 12 million francs, reduced the work force 20 percent, diversified product lines and increased productivity 42.5 percent for 1984, the company reported. The result: a 9.2-million-franc after-tax profit on sales of 175 million francs.

Last year, Look reported sales of 180 million francs and after-tax profit at 10.2 million francs. Seventy percent of sales were in the United States, and Look is seeking an American partner.

Mr. Tapie's big break came after he bought a 70-percent interest in the bankrupt French electrical manufacturer, Wonder, in September 1984. The press tagged him "the 100,000-volt man."

"We have to succeed or it will ruin me," he said after the acquisition. At the time, Wonder had a 500-million-franc debt, and losses in the previous year of 80 million francs.

Mr. Tapie closed factories, laid off half of the 2,200 workers, and aggressively marketed its alkaline battery, developed in the United States 10 years earlier.

Two months later Mr. Tapie needed money. Then came Francis Bouygues, who was running a market rival, SAFT-Mazda. Although Wonder's 1985 sales of the alkaline battery rose 40 percent, the company struggled under an accumulated 631-million-franc debt.

Last August, Bouygues and Tapie signed an agreement setting up a financial holding company, Cofimia.

The agreement provided Bouygues, the company, with a stock option on 17.7 percent of Wonder's capital. Although Bouygues did not use the option, the backing propelled Wonder's stock price on the Paris Bourse from under 140 francs in the fall of 1984 to 900 francs until trading was suspended last August *while the company reorganized.*

Afterward, the stock continued to climb to a high of 1,272 francs this year, leveling off at 1,050 francs this week.

On Sept. 1, 1985, the Bouygues-Tapie plan took effect in a maze of companies. Groupe Tapie and Bouygues each invested 67 million francs in Cofimia.

The Bouygues group, with 1984-85 volume reported at 24.6 billion francs, dwarfs Groupe Tapie, leading some analysts to detract from Mr. Tapie's significance.

Mr. Tapie, Wonder's president, says, "It's me who runs Wonder. Bouygues never had his foot on me. He has other things to do."

Bouygues holds no shares directly in Wonder. According to Mr. Domergue, "On a long-term basis eventually Wonder will be bought by Cofimia, *with the Groupe and* Bouygues each having 50 percent of the capital."

Alain Royer, president of Cipel, a company that does marketing for SAFT-Mazda and Wonder, benefits *from having "two different* brand names, two networks, two different images."

According to a Cipel spokesman, by buying into Wonder, Bouygues permitted Mr. Tapie to create a French industry competitive with American and group European producers.

Patrick Lelay, director of diversification at Bouygues, estimated Wonder's 1985 earnings at more than 80 million francs on sales of 1.3 billion francs.

Mr. Tapie, an avid sportsman, skier and ex-Formula 3 race car driver, prefers Marseille to Paris, and buying players for his soccer club, Olympique de Marseille.

Millions of viewers recently watched the team lose the French Cup soccer championship to Bordeaux. Before the game, knowing he was up against a better team, Mr. Tapie said, "You can be second and still win."

"Winning" is the title of his new autobiography and, as Mr. Tapie indicates, it spills over into his views on management.

Within the group, Mr. Tapie oversees a management staff of 20 with sectors — textiles, cosmetics, sports, drugs — accounting for a total of 8,000 employees.

After seeking help with his Wonder acquisition, Mr. Tapie has gone looking for a foreign partner for *La Vie Claire*, beset by export problems and debt.

The group holds more than 90 percent of La Vie Claire's capital, valued at about 8 million francs. Company executives estimate sales this year of La Vie Claire in the United States at under 70 million francs.

Mr. Tapie says he chose to sell a minority interest rather "than let *the banks take hold of me.*"

A buyer has yet to be found, but last month company executives reached an agreement with General Nutrition Inc. for distribution in North America of La Vie Claire products, according to *Michel* Hopé, La Vie Claire's president.

Although Mr. Tapie says television is "only an accessory" in his life compared to the problems of business and running a soccer club, he co-directs and stars in his show "Ambitions," which he calls "a public service program" that throws together bankers and rock stars.

"It's good for his company, Wonder," says Gilles Caussade, president of Groupe Tapie's textile division. Company analysts expect sales from the division to top 385 million francs this year.

Mr. Tapie, however, denied using the show — broacast on a government-owned station — to promote the group. Still, his name, and not the group, has repeatedly been linked by the French press as a likely bidder for one of two TV channels in the deregulated communications industry. But in a recent conversation, Mr. Tapie ridiculed the proliferation of channels in Europe and denied any interest *in controlling a station.*

Whatever, the future success or failure of Mr. Tapie, who decided to be different from the traditional French business executive, may prove to be the acid test of France's ability to liberalize.

'I could take over Renault and it would surprise nobody,' Mr. Tapie asserts. 'Tapie's had enormous impact,' says Yves Guihannec, an editor of L'Express.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 41

AL Labs, AmFruct B, CanseaWine, CrossAT, GrphxTch, Intl Brknot, LaJolla n, Mortronic, PricCom, TemcoEnt, WhertseEns, AdamRusel, AmTrEx pr, CampuDyne, ConStor s, Crutchr Res, Hasbro, IntlBknt wi, Lynch Corp, PennTrf, Service Corp, Tranzonic, Alba Waldn, Baldwin Sec, ConStor s, Emerg Med, Hasbro pf, Johnstwnind, MarkIV s, PllDesmn, Stanwood, ValleyRsc, Amdahl, BlcCp s, ConsStr wi, FloRock in, Hillhvst n, KUMfg Co, MarkIV s, PrattLam s, SuperiorCre, VisualGr

NEW LOWS 8

ADI El n, Astrex, Comdsn 2pf, JohnstwnAm, Castle Ind, PetLew 165p, Damson 250p, Statex Pfr pf

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Pushed Lower on U.S. Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed and mostly higher in U.S. trading Friday despite pressure from Latin American debt problems and concern over U.S. economic performance. The U.S. currency had closed weaker in earlier trading in Europe, but still above a key chart point.

Dealers said that Friday's report of a 0.6-percent drop in U.S. industrial production in May, against expectations of a decline of around 0.2 percent, rekindled bearish dollar sentiment and canceled out gains made earlier in the day.

Another report of a 0.6-percent jump in U.S. producer prices and a 0.3-percent rise in business inventories in May also undermined the dollar, dealers said.

"All these numbers are kind of stacking up on the weaker side and showing the economy is still kind of moving sideways right now," said William Orsini, manager of commercial foreign exchange at the Bank of Montreal in New York.

"That's just adding to the speculation of a possible Fed easing" on interest rates.

In New York, the dollar rose to 2.2095 Deutsche marks from 2.2010 there on Thursday; to 7.0520 French francs from 7.0180; to 1.8220 Swiss francs from 1.8208 and to $1.5230 against the British pound from $1.5285. But it slipped to 165.20 yen from 165.50.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar fell in London to 2.2043 DM from 2.2122 at the close on Thursday, and to 165.30 yen from 165.85. The British pound edged higher, to $1.5245 from $1.5235.

Dealers said that markets were now unsure which direction to take on the dollar, although the currency appeared likely to remain within its recent trading range of 2.20-to-2.22 DM for the immediate future.

"It will take quite a bit to push it back below 2.20 marks," one London-based dealer said.

But other dealers noted that Friday's disappointing U.S. economic data improved the chances that the Federal Reserve Board would move soon to lower its benchmark discount rate, an action that would push the dollar lower.

In his weekly "Comments on Credit," Henry Kaufman, the influential chief economist of Salomon Brothers, predicted Friday that U.S. economic growth may fall to a rate of less than 2 percent in the second quarter, raising doubts about an acceleration in the second half of 1986.

Such a slow rate of growth "substantially increases" the possibility of another easing move by the Fed, perhaps as early as next month, he said.

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.2206 DM, up from 2.2131 at the Thursday fixing, and at 7.0795 French francs in Paris, up from 7.0580.

In Johannesburg, the commercial rand dipped to 35.75 U.S. cents, just 1 cent above its record low, before recovering to 37.05 cents by early afternoon with the aid of central bank intervention.

(Reuters, UPI, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.2043	2.2122
Pound sterling	1.5245	1.5235
Japanese yen	165.30	165.85
Swiss franc	1.8220	1.8258
French franc	7.0800	7.0275

Source: Reuters

To Our Readers

There is no Euromarkets column in this edition because of transmission problems. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

AUSTRIA: *Budget-Cutting*

(Continued from first finance page)

inflation to hold at 2 percent or less and unemployment to hold below 5 percent, which is well below the European average.

But he believes that his party must do a far better job of conveying its policies and its visions for the future to voters. He thinks his party has been damaged by "certain undertones" during the Waldheim election and by "accusations from abroad" against Mr. Waldheim. With the election over, Mr. Waldheim has now denounced anti-Semitism "in every form."

As a Socialist chancellor, Mr. Vranitzky appears to be searching for a way to modernize not only industry but his party's image and economic policies. In the past, Socialists have emphasized government control of industry and rising social welfare programs. Yet those socialist policies still have the support of labor, agriculture, old age pensioners and many others.

U.S. Car Sales Up 0.8% in Early Ju…

United Press International

DETROIT — U.S. automakers said Friday that sales edged up 0.8 percent in the first 10 days of June, even though General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. lost ground compared with their strong showings a year earlier.

The seven companies — GM, Ford, Chrysler Corp., Honda Motor Corp., American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and Nissan Motor Manufacturing USA — reported combined domestic sales of 218,247 cars during the period. This compares with 216,565 units sold in the 1985 period.

The daily selling rate of 27,281 cars was the highest since early June 1978, when an average of 31,475 cars were sold each day.

The early June figures translate into an annual rate for the industry of 8.6 million cars, also unchanged from the like 1985 period. So far in 1986, the companies have sold 3.62 million cars, down 6 percent from the 3.85 million units sold in the comparable 1985 period.

For the period, GM's sales were down 0.5 percent, while Ford posted a 5.2-percent decline. Chrysler reported a 15.7-percent gain.

Among the smaller co… AMC's sales were off 38.… Sales of Honda's Ameri… models were up 69.7 perce… year earlier.

FORD: *Discussing VW Ventu…*

(Continued from first finance page)

duced 20,000 cars, a 21-percent drop from 1984.

Ford, with 22.5 percent of the Brazilian market, occupies third place behind VW and General Motors Corp., while its share of the Argentine market is 15 percent.

The company did not break down its operating results for the two countries, but said that it narrowed its loss for all of Latin America to $57 million in 1985 from $110 million the year before.

Ford employs about 9,000 at Ford Motor Argentina SA, and about 24,000 workers at Ford Brasil SA, Mr. Olsen said.

VW employs 3,300 at it… na subsidiary and 32,000 at… do Brasil SA unit.

For VW, the talks are… in a series of efforts to… unprofitable operations… month, the company… the sale of its unprofitab… machine subsidiary, Tri… ler, to Olivetti SpA.

Ford, too, has sought… cooperate with Europe… to gain larger economies… and cut costs. Talks with… broke down last year. U… however, Ford announced… that it was seeking the… Alfa Romeo. *(UPI, AP)*

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
A									
21¼	11⅛	ADC s			32	19¾	19	19¼	
17	12¼	AEL			386	13	12¼	12½	—¼
14½	7¾	ASK			273	12¾	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
23	15½	AamRt			143	18	17⅞	18	+½
7¾	1⅜	Acadin			466	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
16¼	7½	Acelrin			96	12½	12	12	—⅛
28¾	22	AcuRay	.24	.9	48	27⅜	27½	27½	
3⅛	1	AdocLb			183	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Adage			135	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+¼
12¼	7⅜	AdvCir			264	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅛
6½	3	Aequitrn			129	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	AffBsh	.80	5.0	653	16	15⅛	16	+⅛
39⅛	17⅛	AgcyRs			114	38½	38	38½	+½
14½	4⅛	AirMd	.10e	2.1	74	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
18⅛	10⅛	AirWisc			76	12	11⅛	11⅛	
43⅜	22⅛	AlexB s	1.36	3.6	310	37¾	37	37½	+½
25⅛	17	AlegW	.24	1.1	11	21½	21½	21½	
30½	15	AllegBv	.40	1.7	483	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+1⅛
24⅛	14⅛	AlldBn	.84	5.1	489	16⅛	16½	16⅝	+⅛
7¾	4½	AloMic			22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Altos			3722	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
17	11¼	Amcast	.44	3.5	12	12½	12½	12½	
13½	8½	AWAirl			362	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
3⅛	⅜	AmAdv			64	⅝	⅝	⅜	—⅛
17¾	11⅛	ABnkr	.50	3.6	59	14⅛	14	14	
16⅛	11	AmCarr			162	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
15⅛	6⅜	AContl	.10e	.9	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23⅛	13⅛	AFdSL	.60	3.3	240	18⅛	17½	18	+¼
8½	3⅛	AmFrst			30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
56	25½	AFletch	1.00	1.8	65	54½	54⅛	54⅝	
39⅛	26⅛	AGreet	.66	1.7	761	39⅛	39½	39⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	AmInLf	.40	3.2	97	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
8	4⅛	AMagnt			204	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	5¼	AMS s			28	19	18½	19	
40¼	31½	ANtIns	1.20	3.3	33	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
5¼	2⅛	APhyG			235	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
37¼	23⅛	AmSec	1.02	2.9	57	35⅛	34½	35⅛	+½
15	8⅛	AmSoft			213	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
3⅛	⅛	ASolar			343	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
1⅛	⅛	ASurg			49	½	½	½	
48⅛	32¼	Amritr	1.76	3.8	322	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+¼
26½	17⅛	Amrwst			93	19⅛	19½	19⅛	
29⅛	6⅜	Amgen			684	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
27½	13⅛	AmskB s	.50	2.1	169	23½	23⅛	23½	
24⅛	15⅛	Ampad	.40	2.1	6	19⅛	19	19	
15⅛	11⅛	Anlogic			498	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+¼
15⅛	9⅛	Anaren			234	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
23⅛	13½	Andrew			864	20½	16¼	16¼	—3½
20⅛	8⅛	Apogee	.14	.7	287	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	
22⅛	9⅛	ApoloC			3141	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
39⅛	14⅛	AppleC			2940	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+⅛
48½	18	ApldBio			2518	45¼	43⅛	43⅛	—1
16⅛	8¼	ApldM s			26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14¼	8	ApldSir			5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
12⅛	4	Archive			418	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24½	18	ArgoSy			138	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
43¼	27	ArizB	.80b	1.9	20	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—⅛
8½	3	Artel			18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	AsdHst	.12	1.3	148	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
10½	5⅛	Astrosy			75	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
29⅛	16⅛	Atcor	.48	2.4	252	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	AtlAm s	.24	1.3	2	18⅛	18	18	
15⅛	9⅛	AtlnFd			26	14	14	14	
19⅛	8⅛	AtlFin	.10e	.6	35	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+⅛
30⅛	22	AtlRes s			50	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
16½	8⅛	AtlSeAr			81	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	AufTrT	t		21	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
7½	2⅛	Autrotx			176	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Auxton			105	9	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅛	3⅛	AvntGr			12	4	3⅞	4	—⅛
24	17	Avntek			559	18⅛	18½	18½	—⅛
5	2⅛	AztcM	.08	2.1	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	
B									
35¼	21⅞	BBDO s	1.20	3.9	46	30½	30½	30½	
12½	5	BEI			235	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9½	6⅛	BRCom			9	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
19½	6⅛	Bancokl	.40	5.0	35	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
55½	30	BcpHw	1.36	2.6	344	52½	51	51⅛	+⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Banctec			39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
13½	8⅛	BangH	.80	6.5	45	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
38½	21⅛	BKNE s	1.12	3.1	525	36½	35⅛	36¼	+½
10⅛	6⅛	BkMAm	1.00b	11.1	86	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
39⅛	11⅛	Bankvl	.05r	.2	7	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+½
24	14	Banta	.40	1.6	348	24⅛	24	24¼	+1
12⅛	8	BaronD			10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
25½	9⅛	Barris s			670	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
13¼	8½	BsTnA			2	8½	8½	8½	—½
13⅛	6⅛	BasAm	1.09t	10.3	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
50¼	31½	BsetF	.80a	1.8	99	44½	44	44½	+⅛
45½	25⅛	BayBks			92	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+½
15⅛	4⅛	Bayly	.12	.8	40	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+⅛
16	8⅛	BechCf			6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
21½	8⅛	Benhan			29	10	10	10	+⅛
42½	30⅛	BetzLb	1.32	3.3	399	40	39½	40	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Big B			13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
18⅛	12⅛	BigBear	t		109	19	18⅛	18½	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Bindly			101	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5	BioRes			419	8⅛	8	8½	+⅛
20⅛	7	Biogen			924	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
9½	6	BiotcR			116	7½	7	7	—⅛
12	7⅛	Birdinc			67	10⅛	10½	10½	+⅛
47½	29⅛	BoatBn	1.65	3.6	64	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+½
29	18⅛	BobEv	.30b	1.0	352	29	28⅛	28⅛	
8	3⅛	BoltTc	.16	2.8	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
35⅛	21⅛	BostBc	1.00	2.9	218	34⅛	34	34	
7½	3⅛	BstnDig			2	4	4	4	
42	18⅛	BstnFC	.60	1.6	190	38½	38	38	
14⅛	8⅛	BraeCp			21	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6½	3⅛	Brenco	.12	2.0	265	6	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅛	BrwTom			90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12½	Brunos	.16	.9	1174	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
33½	16⅛	BuildT s			102	29½	29	29⅛	—⅛
20¼	12⅛	Brnhm	.24	1.6	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
22½	10⅛	BurrB s			17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+½
32⅛	24⅛	BMA	1.10	3.8	8	29	29	29	—⅛
12½	5⅛	Businld			1031	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

Floating-Rate Notes

June 13

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Austria 98	4⅝	19-08	98.50	99.00
Bnp 92 (Dm)	5	27-08	100.26	100.36
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-08	100.17	100.24
Commerzbk 95(Dmk)	4⅝	23-10	98.54	98.76
Dresdner Fin 98 (Dm)	4⅝	19-08	100.34	100.39
Eec 92 (Dm)	4⅝	20-08	100.43	100.48
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅝	14-07	100.17	100.22
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4⅝	27-08	98.90	99.10
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-11	100.22	100.27

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7⅝	13-08	100.10	100.20
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	7.656	14-07	99.85	100.05
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7¼	15-07	99.90	100.10
Eec 93 (Ecu)	7.656	22-07	99.90	100.00
Ireland 77 (Ecu)	7⅝	28-10	99.20	99.30
Italy 92	9⅝	30-06	99.97	100.07

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cnt 97 (Yen)	4⅝	23-10	99.93	100.03
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5⅝	27-08	100.10	100.20

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Italian Industrial Output Up

Reuters

ROME — Italian industrial production rose 8.5 percent in April compared with April 1985, the government said Friday. In March, output fell 0.9 percent from the level of the previous year.

Yen's Rise Hurts Some Industries, Japan Bank Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The sharp appreciation of… yen has dampened the prospects for some m… ufacturing industries in Japan, but the econ… as a whole is unlikely to suffer, the Bank… Japan reported Friday.

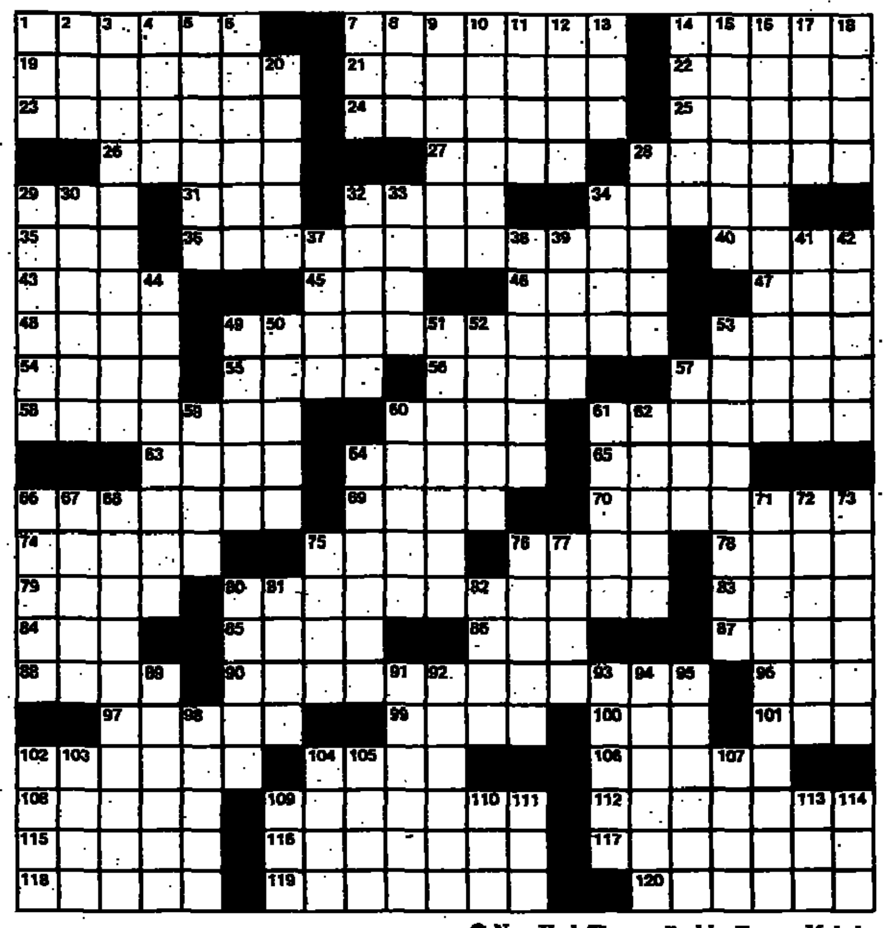
The bank, in its quarterly survey of 651… companies, said export-related industries… as automobiles and electric machinery… peared to be the hardest hit by the yen's…

Operating profits of manufacturing… tries are expected to drop 13.8 percent… April-September period from the prec… half-year period, the central bank said… operating profit for nonmanufacturing… tries is expected to be 22.9 percent higher… in the corresponding period last year.

Manufacturers will reduce capital invest… by 4.5 percent in fiscal 1986, which ends… March 1987, the bank predicted. But with… 14.7-percent rise in investment by nonmanu… turers, industry as a whole is likely to spend… percent more on plant and equipment in… current fiscal year, the survey showed.

هكذا من الأصل

Redundancies By Richard Silvestri



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ACROSS

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54 Member of a German noble house
55 Cape Canaveral letters
56 Cob or cock
57 Feel intuitively
58 Settles down snugly
60 Invoice
61 Stores fodder
63 Idyll maker
64 Agree
65 —— impasse
66 End of a freight
69 Reformer Jacob
70 Laura Lee Hope's —— Twins
74 Scrap a mission
75 Merit
76 Cauda
78 Heine's "—— Troll"
79 Proximate

80 Heading for April
83 River to the Mosel
84 Seidel filler
85 Dismounted
86 Go amiss
87 Black, to Blake
88 Not so much
90 Transports sailboats by jitney
96 Practice deception
97 Wise ones
99 Location
100 Impertinent talk
101 Windup
102 Whirlybird
104 One of Chaney's thousand
106 "—— Me," 1931 song
108 Violently
109 Compunction
112 First letter
115 —— Haute
116 Had the lead
117 Mallorca's neighbor
118 Start of an attack
119 Having left a will
120 Judged

DOWN

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14 Cremona instrument
15 Stretched one's neck
16 Indecent reprimand
17 Nose out
18 Garden undesirable
20 Passover feast
28 Waits
29 Fame
30 Highest point of orbit
32 Old Greek region

33 Photo
34 Beloved of Geraint
37 Bireme gear
38 In truth
39 "Where the Bee Sucks" composer
41 Nightingale, for one
42 Strike-zone boundary
44 Sailed
49 Old daggers
50 Distinguishing flavor
51 Like Mona Lisa
52 Fancy dances

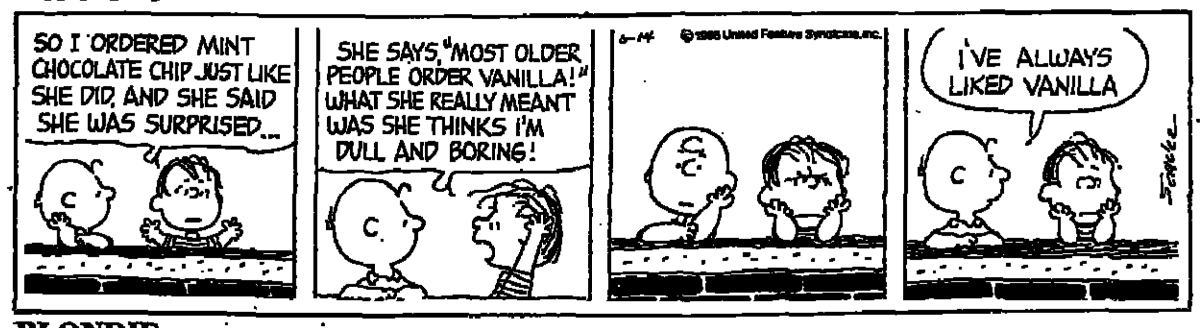
53 Average foundation
57 Piece of concrete
59 Spoils
60 Scottish son
61 Salk contemporary
62 "—— you so"
64 Characteristics
66 De Lesseps achievement
67 White poplar
68 Puts poles in cartons

71 Barn-building company
72 —— shrdlu (printer's slug)
73 Told stories
75 Goddess of discord
76 The Velvet Fog
77 Invisible emanation
80 Cavalry side arm
81 Added to
82 Optimum

89 Pope's "The Dunciad," e.g.
91 Armed guard
92 Mountain chain
93 Demand as due
94 Baked bricks
95 Feather key
98 Civet's relative
102 Roman censor
103 Augury
104 Gala entertainment

105 One of a Latin trio
107 Nebraska Indian
109 Threesome after Q
110 Complete collection
111 Netherlands city
113 Royal-flush necessity
114 Terhune dog

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

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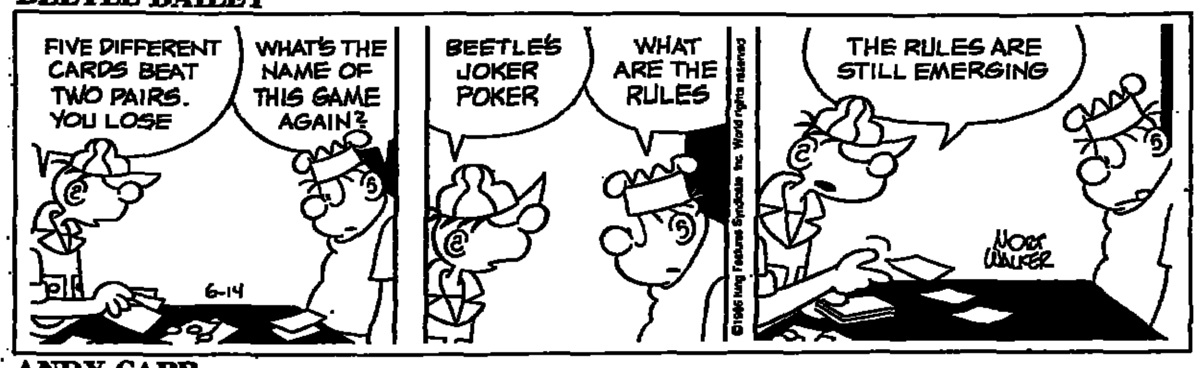
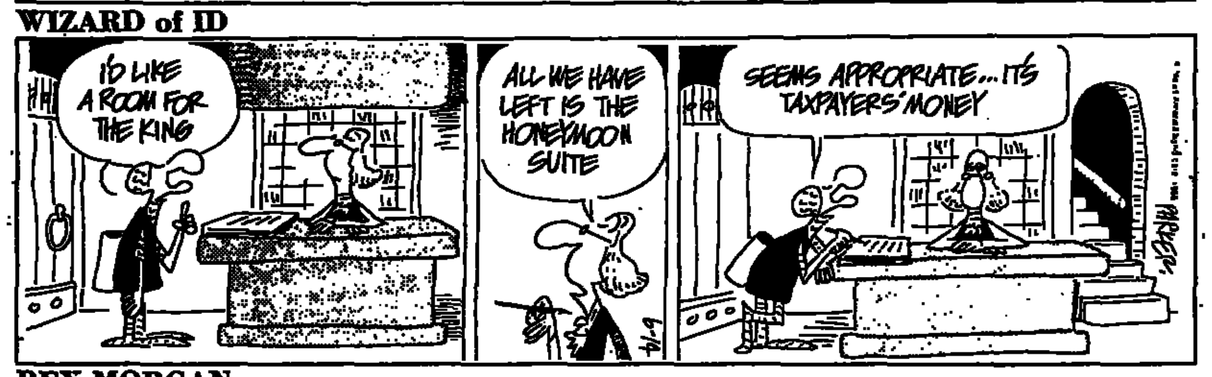


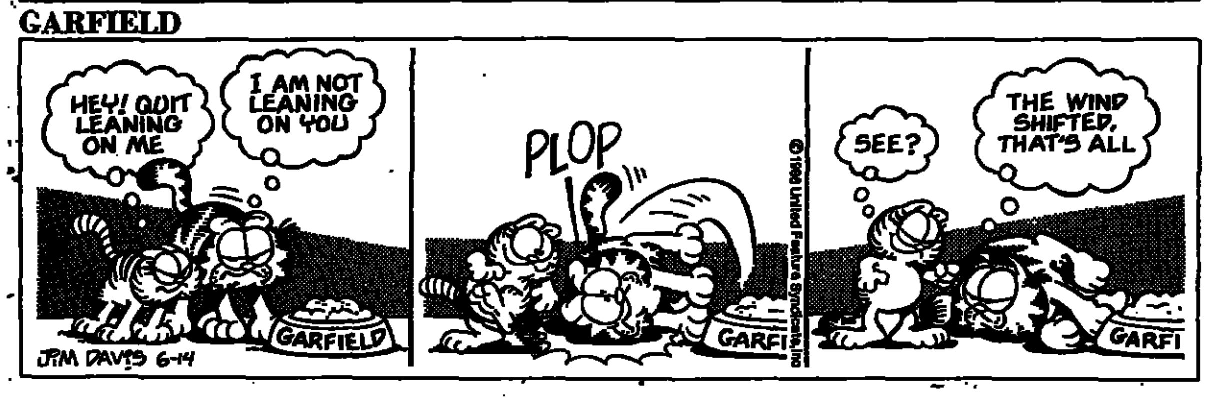
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



BOOKS

D: A Biography of Red Smith

Ira Berkow. Illustrated. 302 pages. .95. Times Books, 130 Fifth Avenue, York, N. Y. 10011.

viewed by Peter Golenbock

HAT I remember most about the sports columnist Red Smith was that he could make the est topic interesting. I am one of those meat-potato sports fans. I read everything and anyg about baseball, football and basketball. Anyg else gets skipped. Except when Red wrote at it.

hough I had little interest in dog shows or the k or fishing, topics Red delighted in, I would myself reading his column anyway, discovering offbeat characters who seemed to people Red's mn, and laughing at the subtle characterizations funny stories he told about them.

ed's imagery and his precise use of the English uage made his writing special, but it was his e of humor that most distinguished his work. He the rare sports journalist who neither took self, nor sports, too seriously. That's what I ed most about him.

fost writers live sedentary, quiet lives. Sportswriters usually live the least interesting private lives. They're too busy working 24 hours a day. Red was no exception. He worked for 50 years, living from deadline to deadline.

Yet Ira Berkow, a sports columnist for The New York Times who began a correspondence with Smith as a collegian, has himself made a seemingly dull topic interesting. He has, in fact, written a thoroughly enjoyable, lively book.

I cared about the people in Red's life, his schoolmarm mother who named him after the Duke of Wellington, the older brother who never did as well as Red, the stepdaughter who taught him to lash out against injustice.

Berkow's research is extensive. He has tracked down reminiscences by glib, colorful people who had known Red every step of his long career, going back to Red's alma mater, the University of Notre Dame, where he found classmates who remembered Red's road trips to speakeasies during Prohibition. His portraits of Red's legendary colleagues, including Grantland Rice, Ring Lardner and Jimmy Cannon, provide the reader with a sense of an era before television when the written word meant so much more than it seems to mean today.

Through Berkow's characterization, I came to admire Red, the person. Berkow showed him to be a gentle man who didn't feel the need to downgrade his competitors to make himself look good. Once, a fellow reporter got so drunk he couldn't file for a week. Red filed for him and signed the man's name.

Red didn't believe in the concept of the "scoop," Commandments One through Ten for most sportswriters. If Smith got a story first, he would tell others. During the Depression, he was especially mindful that his competitors not lose their jobs just because he was beating *them to stories.*

I laughed a lot reading "Red," because Red Smith was the Jonathan Swift of the sports pages. Once when the lowly Philadelphia A's played an exhibition game against the prisoners of San Quentin, Smith wrote, "The Athletics, who have committed more crimes in their own line than many of the 4,000 residents of this snug stockade, were caught red-handed committing baseball here today." He added, "The captain of the yard himself threw out the first ball and chain."

Another time he wrote of Baker Bowl in Philadelphia that it "had the charm of a city dump but not the size. If the rightfielder had beer on his breath, as he frequently did, *the first baseman could smell it.* For that matter, the whole team smelled most of the time, even though a sign covering the wall in right boasted, 'The Phillies Use Lifebuoy.'" Red was a hoot. He was a great writer who just happened to love writing about sports.

Red Smith was the most beloved sportswriter of them all. At his peak he was in 90 newspapers, with 20 million readers, was on the cover of Newsweek magazine, and won the Pulitzer Prize.

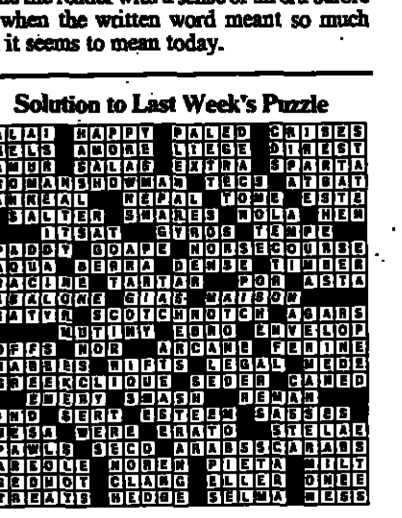
Ernest Hemingway even put Red Smith in one of his novels. In Papa's book, "Across the River and Into the Trees," he described a despondent colonel who "poured another glass of Valpolicella and then started to read the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

"I ought to take the pills, he thought. But the hell with the pills . . . He was reading Red Smith, and he liked him very much."

Peter Golenbock's most recent book is "Bats," with Davey Johnson, manager of the New York Mets. He wrote this review for The New York Times.

ENNIS THE MENACE

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

JROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
arve	33	91	21	70	fr
sterdam	18	64	6	43	fr
ens	27	81	20	68	fr
celona	24	74	14	57	fr
grade	18	64	14	57	o
lin	19	66	11	52	cl
ssels	18	64	7	45	fr
harest	27	81	18	64	cl
apest	23	73	14	57	sh
enhagen	19	66	8	46	fr
ta Del Sol	27	81	18	64	fr
blin	18	64	14	57	o
nburgh	16	61	11	52	r
rence	21	70	16	61	o
nkfurt	17	63	12	54	o
neva	15	59	10	50	o
sinki	25	77	16	61	fr
anbul	23	73	17	63	fr
Palmas	24	75	18	64	fr
bon	33	91	18	64	fr
ndon	21	70	9	48	cl
drid	29	84	13	55	fr
an	19	66	12	54	cl
scow	27	81	14	57	fr
nich	11	52	8	46	o
e	26	79	18	64	cl
o	20	68	8	46	cl
is	21	70	11	52	fr
gue	12	54	9	48	o
kjavik	10	50	7	45	r
ne	23	73	13	55	cl
ckholm	21	70	10	50	fr
sbourg	15	59	12	54	o
ice	21	70	15	59	o
nna	12	54	11	52	r
rsaw	25	77	17	63	cl
ich	12	54	9	48	o

DDLE EAST	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ara	19	66	14	57	sh
rut	—	—	—	—	na
mascus	—	—	—	—	na
usalem	23	73	15	59	cl
Aviv	26	79	20	68	fr

EANIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
kland	14	57	10	50	cl
ney	17	63	12	54	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	14	57	10	50	cl
Beijing	27	81	22	72	cl
Hong Kong	28	82	27	81	o
Manila	30	86	24	75	st
New Delhi	42	108	34	93	fr
Seoul	26	79	22	72	o
Shanghai	26	79	21	70	o
Singapore	31	88	26	79	o
Taipei	31	88	26	79	o
Tokyo	25	77	20	68	o

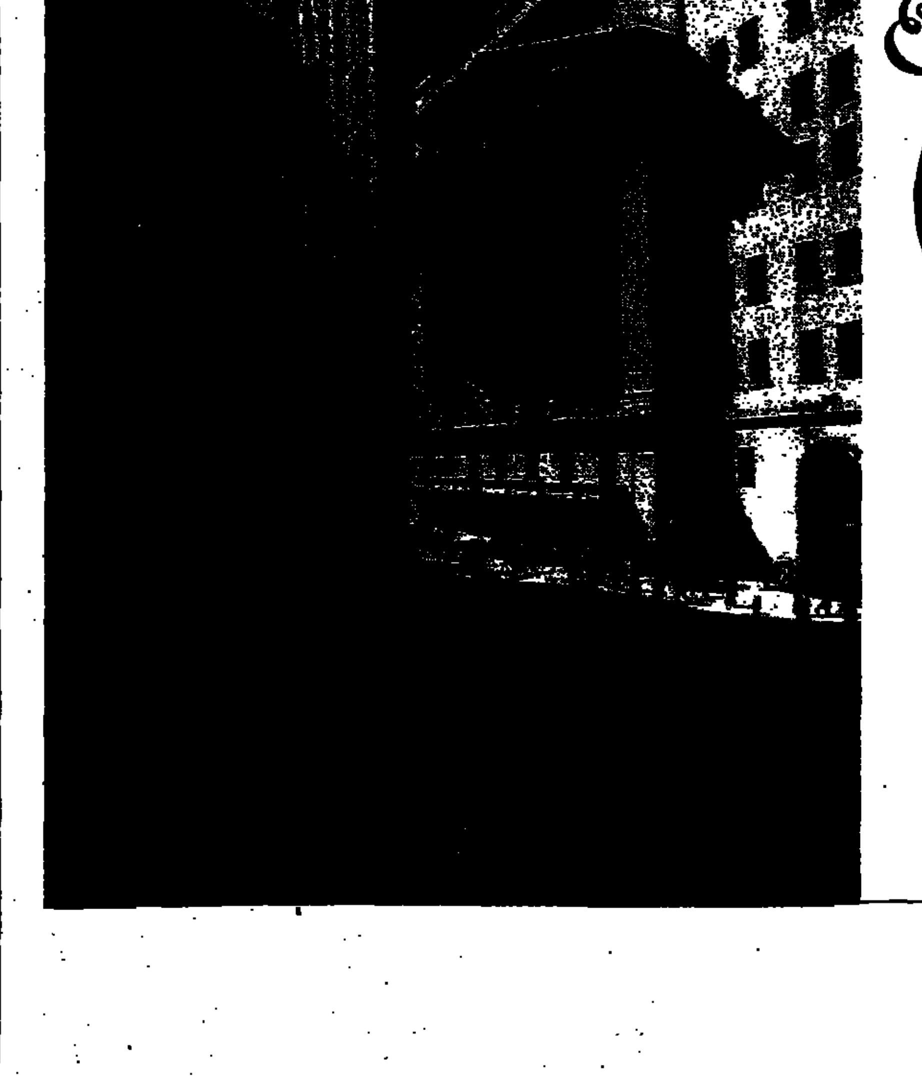
AFRICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	26	79	14	57	o
Cairo	30	86	26	79	fr
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	27	81	16	61	fr
Harare	21	70	11	52	fr
Lagos	29	84	26	79	o
Nairobi	21	70	13	55	fr
Tunis	27	81	18	64	cl

LATIN AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	13	55	12	54	o
Caracas	28	82	17	63	cl
Lima	17	63	15	59	cl
Mexico City	23	73	13	55	fo
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	20	68	7	45	fr
Atlanta	30	86	21	69	pc
Boston	26	78	10	50	r
Chicago	24	74	12	54	fr
Denver	30	85	13	55	pc
Detroit	26	79	14	57	fr
Honolulu	30	86	22	72	fr
Houston	33	91	23	73	pc
Los Angeles	27	80	16	60	fr
Miami	32	89	24	75	st
Minneapolis	25	76	12	54	fr
Montreal	21	70	12	54	cl
Nassau	32	89	23	73	pc
New York	29	83	15	58	pc
San Francisco	20	67	14	56	fr
Seattle	30	86	12	54	fr
Toronto	20	68	15	59	r
Washington	32	89	20	68	fr

cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

URDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: ...tly cloudy. Temp. 20—10 (68—50). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 22—10 ...—50). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 30—14 (86—57). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. ...—16 (84—61). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 22—10 (72—50). ROME: Stormy. Temp. ...—14 (78—57). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. ...—9 (61—48). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 33—27 (91—81). HONG KONG: ...dy. Temp. 31—26 (88—79). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 34—25 (93—77). ...UL: Rainy. Temp. 26—21 (79—70). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 32—25 ...—77). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 27—17 (81—63).



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Tuesday through Saturday: Currency Markets/Euromarkets.
Personal Investing on the second Monday of every month.
And the latest financial figures every day.

Toronto *June 12*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5967	Abti Prce	$25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
1511	Acklands	$19¼	19½	19½	— ¼
6550	Agnico E	$23	22¼	23	+1⅛
700	Agra Ind A	$16	16	16	
11325	Alt Energy	$12½	11⅞	12	— ⅛
1700	Alta Nat	$12½	12½	12½	
572	Algoma St	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
18201	A Barick	$14¾	14⅜	14½	
64376	Atco I f	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
49999	BCED	430	425	425	
823	BP Canada	$30	29½	29½	— ¾
10113	Bank BC	340	330	335	
117686	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
2849	Bonanza R	160	155	160	+ 9
1725	Bramalea	$20¼	20	20¼	
200	Brenda M	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ¼
53516	BCFP	$12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
21350	BC Res	139	138	138	
7286	BC Phone	$27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
3450	Brunswk	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ½
900	Budd Can	$34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
9900	CAE	$22⅛	22	22	— ¼
11257	CCL B f	$19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
3300	Cad Fry	$19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
1000	Campeau f	$26⅞	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
137652	C Nor West	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
610	C Packrs	$44½	44	44¼	+ ¼
502	C Tung	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
6050	CGE	$104½	102	102	— 2
181135	CI Bk Com	$18¼	18	18	— ⅛
50902	CTire A f	$15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
2213	C Util B	$18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
600	Cara	$32⅝	32½	32¾	+ ¼
67525	Celanese	$18	17¾	18	
7558	Centrl Tr	$21¾	21⅜	21½	
86850	Cineplex	$22⅝	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
24300	C Distb A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
160150	CDistb B f	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
10540	CTL Bank	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
600	Comwest A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6940	Coseka R	116	115	116	
1800	Conron A	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
72150	Crownx	$33½	32⅝	33	— ⅜
13400	Denison A p	$7	6⅞	7	
9450	Denison B f	$6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
700	Develcon	365	365	365	+15
14600	Dicknsn A f	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17148	Dofasco	$30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ½
100	Donohue	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
409316	Dylex A	$17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
1000	Elcthom X	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
100	Emco	$30	30	30	+ ¼
30200	Equity Svr	410	400	405	
56400	FCA Intl	$17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
200	C Falcon C	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18565	Ficnbrdge	$22¼	22⅛	22¼	
359139	Fed Ind A	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
500	Fed Pion	$31	31	31	
6965	F City Fin	$15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
3000	Gendis A	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
700	Geac Comp	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2700	Gibraltar	$10	10	10	
3450	Goldcorp f	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
100	Goodyear	$42	42	42	+ ¼
1100	Graff G	$20½	20½	20½	— ½
3600	GL Forest	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
6000	Greyhnd	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
950	Hawker	$28⅝	28	28	—1⅛
9600	Hayes D	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9650	Hees Intl	$35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
25708	H Bay Co	$29	28⅝	28¾	— ½
37387	Imasco	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
67600	Indal	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
1300	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
4470	I Corona o	$21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
209250	Intl Thom	$11⅛	11	11⅛	
22575	Inter Pipe	$44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
100	Ivaco B	$24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
3150	Jannock	$28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ¼
1700	Kelsey H	$26	26	26	+ ¼
1200	Kerr Add	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9516	Labatt	$46⅞	45⅝	46	— ⅛
400	Lacana	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
800	LOnt Cem	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
20518	Loblaw Co	$13¼	12	13¼	+1¼
7800	Lumonics	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
8225	Magna A f	$33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
1100	MDS H A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
48500	MICC	$7⅝	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
167292	Mclan H X	$18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
3293	Maritime f	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
850	Merland E	187	185	185	
4539	Molson A f	$28⅛	28	28⅛	
100	Molson B	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
800	Murphy	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
7200	Nabisco L	$41½	41½	41½	
343404	Noranda	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
1359	Norcen	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
52786	Nva AltA f	480	475	480	
900	Nowsco W	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1700	NuWst sp A	29	29	29	
4428	Oakwood	360	350	350	—15
163800	Omnibus o	495	465	485	+20
122000	Oshawa A f	$43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ¾
5250	Pac W Airln	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
2700	Pamour	$11⅛	11	11¼	+ ⅜
5000	PanCan P	$24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
1085	Pine Point	$13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
63057	Placer	$24¼	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
2750	Que Sturg o	$5	490	490	—10
5600	Rayrock f	$6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13300	Redpath	$26	25½	25½	— ½
20360	ReedSt 1 Sp	$52	52	52	—1½
6525	Rogers A	$26½	24⅛	26½	+2⅜
4000	Roman	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
100	Rothman	$38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
6850	Sceptre	275	270	270	
15970	Scotts f	$40	39⅞	40	
59836	Sears Can	$14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ¼
13225	SHL Systm	$27	26¾	27	+ ¼
300	Selkirk A f	$24	24	24	— ¼
8180	Shell Can	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
53600	Sherritt	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
1500	Slater B f	$14½	14½	14½	
4385	Southam	$24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
5716	Spar Aero f	$26½	26¼	26½	
39619	Stelco A	$25⅞	25	25¼	
2900	Sulpetro	36	36	36	
78400	Teck B f	$22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ¼
1600	Tex Can	$27⅛	27	27	
60100	Thom N A	$31¾	31	31¾	+1¼
63091	Tor Dm Bk	$24	23⅝	24	
7732	Torstar B f	$30	29¾	30	+ ¼
2395	Traders A f	$49¾	49	49½	
1800	Trns Mt	$11½	11½	11½	
31761	TrnAlta UA	$28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
23092	TrCan PL	$17⅛	17¼	17¼	
2208	Trimac	230	220	220	
44975	Trilon A	$34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ½
38400	Trizec A f	$38½	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅜
539000	Turbo	50	49	49	+ 1
13100	Unicorp A f	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
2477	U Entprise	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
900	U Keno	$7½	7½	7½	
14400	Versil A f	255	225	225	—25
4800	Wardair	$16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
100	Weldwod	$21	21	21	
2600	Westmin	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
13360	Weston	$33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
6982	Woodwd A	$6¾	6½	6½	— ¼

Total sales 14,528,892 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,073.40	3,069.70

Montreal *June 12*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
60949	Bank Mont	$33¼	33	33⅛	
350	BombrdrA	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
10050	BombrdrB	$20¼	19¾	20	— ⅜
1700	CB Pak	$27	26¾	27	+ ½
192339	Cascades	$13¾	12¼	13½	+1
1500	CIL	$32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
22866	ConBath	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅜
26214	DomTxtA	$21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ¾
21023	Gaz Metro	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5480	MntTrst	$26¾	26⅝	26¾	
52758	NatBk Cda	$29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
28200	Power Corp	$38¼	37¼	37¾	— ⅜
5475	Provigo	$20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
1250	RollandA	$30¼	30	30¼	+ ½
350340	Royal Bank	$32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
36600	RoyTrstco	$30¾	30½	30½	— ½
7225	SteinbrgA	$46¼	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛

Total Sales 5,034,727 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,456.89	1,455.50

Sports News, Pages 10 and 11

Lawrence Durrell: A Chronicler of Locale Visits the Bronx

By Elizabeth Kastor
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Manhattan air bothered Lawrence Durrell's emphysematous lungs, so he settled in his biographer's home, a minuscule cottage perched on the surprisingly bucolic tip of the Bronx. Manhattan rose on the horizon, and Durrell apologized for the absence of the Empire State Building, which had vanished in the smog. Even though the novelist was only a temporary resident — having since returned to the Provençal village where he has lived for almost 20 years — the vista from the banks of Long Island Sound had become a gift that, as a lifelong chronicler of locale, he hoped to offer his visitor.

"Isn't this marvelous?" the author of "The Alexandria Quartet" said as he savored the pebbly beach, the slick dark surface of the water, the lumbering barges. "Water changes everything."

Since Durrell crossed the English Channel as a young man, fleeing rain-sodden Britain, he has lived on the margin between land and water. On the shores of the Aegean, the Nile, the Mediterranean, the Seine, the Pacific, he drank and talked with Henry Miller, Anaïs Nin, George Seferis, T.S. Eliot. And he wrote the "Quartet," which he has called a "continuum of words," "a relativity poem." A portrait of an English writer's life in Alexandria, Egypt, in the late 1930s and early '40s, it is both an evocation of place and an exploration of "modern love," as Durrell called it.

In the last decade there was "The Avignon Quintet," which Durrell calls a quincunx: an arrangement of four objects in a square with one in each corner and a fifth in the middle. While writing the "Quartet," Durrell said his interest was in "the ego as a series of masks." He continued on this path in the "Quintet."

And always there were poems, drama, translations and a classic series of travel books, in the best sense of the phrase — "Bitter Lemons," "Prospero's Cell" and others, celebrating the sea and land of the Mediterranean and the decades Durrell spent on Rhodes and Cyprus, Sicily and Corfu.

Now, however, the air is an enemy, and Durrell, 74, rarely dares to leave his home in southern France.

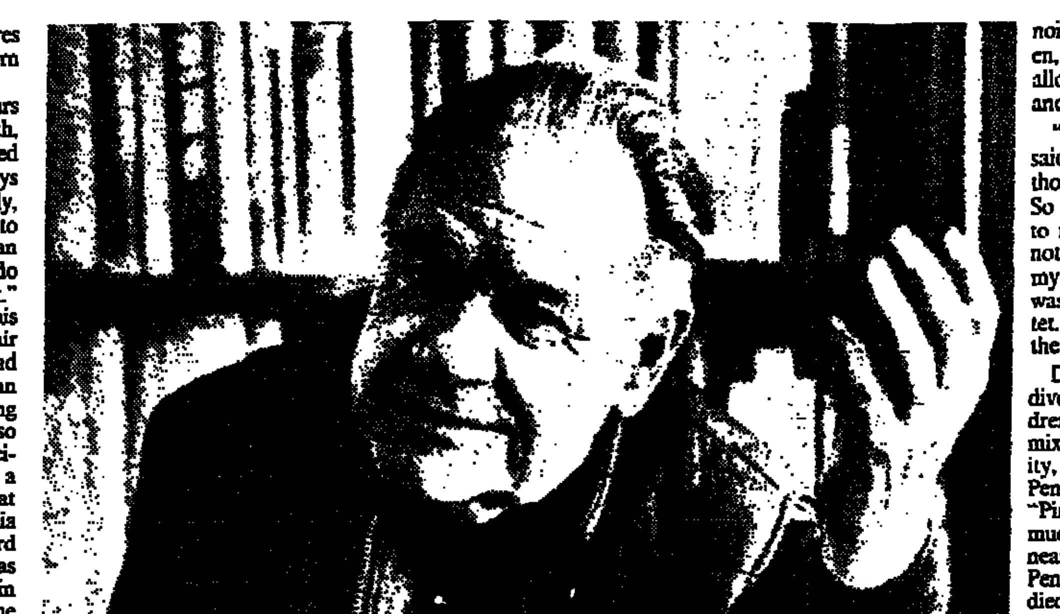
"For the last two or three years I've been plagued by bad health, which has disgusted and surprised me," he said. "I was always healthy like an athlete. Suddenly, in my old age I've toppled into emphysema and no longer can travel or stand on my head or do anything enjoyable except drink."

At 10:30 A.M. he finished his brief walk and retired to a chair with a glass of white wine. He had been lured to New York by Ian MacNiven, a scholar who is doing a Durrell biography. There is also a growing Lawrence Durrell Society in the United States, and a biennial Durrell conference that was held this year at Pennsylvania State University, where he heard professors on such subjects as "Love, Morality and Meaning in 'The Alexandria Quartet': Some East-West Perspectives" and "Myth and Daimonic Voice in 'The Avignon Quintet.'"

"They were running barefoot through my hair," he recalled with the self-mocking smile he rarely loses. "I felt rather shy, and thought I should swell up like a toad and be unable to fit into my overcoat. I'm interested in finding out whether the quinx is settling down in its groove. I'd always hoped the books would coalesce and merge and make one sort of work, and I'm so pleased to see at some times the characters appear to be walking in and out of their own lives in the course of the different books. In a sense I hope that all my work will be one book finally, and all my characters facets of one big character. I wanted it to be living, a sort of walking nervous breakdown."

Durrell can still kiss a hand with a wry grace, spin stories and metaphors with an almost tactile joy. And, if his voice is edged with a wheeze, there remains the spark his brother Gerald described in his "My Family and Other Animals": "Larry was designed by Providence to go through life like a small, blond firework, exploding ideas on other people's minds, and then curling up with cat-like unctuousness and refusing to take any blame for the consequences."

Born in India of British colonials, Durrell began life as an expatriate and continued as one.



Marty Lederhandler/The Associated Press

Lawrence Durrell: Thinking of a great novel "as a kind of domestic appliance."

"There's something so gloomy about English life," he said. "They seem programmed for unhappiness, those people. And everybody agrees with you if you say that. They don't smash your face. They say, 'Yes, isn't it awful, old man?'"

In 1935, after failing to gain entrance to Cambridge and discovering that playing jazz piano and running a photography studio were hardly satisfying, he transported his mother and three siblings to Corfu. He lived in Crete, Athens, Rhodes, Cairo, Belgrade, Cyprus, paying for the time to write by teaching and serving diligently but unhappily in the British diplomatic corps. "Wherever there was a danger of being blown up," he said, "they sent me."

In the late 1950s he moved to southern France, where he could live cheaply and well, nourished by "a land," as he described it in the first volume of "The Avignon Quintet," "which from ancient times had given itself up to dreaming, to fabulating, to tale-telling, with the firm belief that stories should have no ending."

"I always wanted to think of a great novel or a great poem as a kind of domestic appliance, something that you could use to grow up with, that the thrill it gave you really changed your personality and reoriented you towards evolving in your sensibility," he says. This pragmatic definition of art drew him to France where, as he told The Paris Review almost 30 years ago, "one feels on a par with a good or bad cheese — the attitude to art of a Frenchman is the attitude to what is viable — eatable, so to speak."

Durrell said he was writing a notebook about Provence and, if all went well, hoped soon to join "my wicked brother" on Corfu.

"I have a charming American girlfriend who gave me a kick in the pants and a bottle of Vitamin E and I haven't had an attack since, so I may join Gerry," he said. But Corfu, like so many places the Durrells have written about, "has been a bit ruined, you know — all the European tourist trade, the beer-drinking football players. Greece is very severely menaced, and I'm afraid we are a bit responsible for doing such good propaganda for it."

Durrell encountered Henry Miller's "Tropic of Cancer" in a public lavatory in Corfu. "Some disgusted American tourist had left it there. I wrote him a small fan letter, never expecting a reply."

Durrell was 23, Miller 43, and the younger writer had yet to publish a thing. They wrote to one another for nearly 50 years.

"You're the first Britisher who's written me an intelligent letter about the book," Miller said in his first response. "Your letter is so vivid, so keen, that I am curious to know if you are not a writer yourself."

"I was so grateful to him," Durrell said. "He formed me. I never wanted to write like him, but his example of a free spirit was so central. He showed me what an artist could be."

The two men wrote letters about their work, criticizing failures of imagination and then apologizing, despairing over provincial American and English tastes, recommending publishers, bemoaning the lack of money. Miller was, with Eliot and Seferis, what Durrell calls his "uncles," men in their 40s who befriended the young author, championing his early "The Black Book," which many thought pornographic, and encouraging him to write more.

The "Quartet" was a long time coming. But, like Miller, Durrell had groomed himself as a connoisseur of love, a scholar of women, and it was love, he said, that allowed him to finish "Justine" and continue the series.

"I ran into a real woman," he said. "That gave me such a shock I thought I ought to do something. So I started the 'Quartet.' I found to my great astonishment it was not my beauty nor my charm nor my eloquence which won her, it was her curiosity about the 'Quartet.' She insisted on knowing what the hell happened."

Durrell had been married and divorced twice, and had two children, daughters bearing names mixed of romance and practicality, luxurious style and modesty: Penelope Berengaria, once called "Pinky," and Sappho Jane — as much an amalgam of Mediterranean and English as their father. Penelope lives on Rhodes. Sappho died last year.

Durrell has written, translated and contributed to more than 60 books. Some critics accused him of overwriting, of indulging himself with pedantic lectures on gnosticism and a rococo facility of style. He recognizes his tendency toward what he calls "overefflorescence."

He found his natural home among the inhabitants of Greece and the Levant, with their delight in bargaining, in tall tales and short tales, tales of all kinds. "We're shanty Irish bastards about two generations back," he said to explain his word-drunk family. "One member of the family has traced us back to the 15th century, and it's ruin all the way."

The scholar MacNiven, official guardian of fact, corrects him: The family tree sprouted judges and military men of some honor. Durrell is not interested; the joy of conversation is better served by his version.

With the "Quintet" behind him, he has no plans for further fiction, and refers to his Provence notebook as "a little geriatric prose."

"I'm not sure I'm not through," he said, "or I'm not sure the novel isn't through with me. The water is rather low in the well. At 74, I'm a venerable old gentleman. It takes a lot of energy and a lot of neurosis to write a novel. The career's a neurotic occupation. If you were really sensible, you would do something else."

PEOPLE

Tourists' Tea at No. 1[...]

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher served tea and cucumber sandwiches to 30 Americans at 10 Downing Street in the latest British bid to recapture tourists driven away by fears of terrorism. "It was amazing to see her and to be there in that very old house," said **George Contos**, a New York City firefighter who, like the other guests, had won a free British Airways flight to London. **Bea Ford** of Montgomery, Illinois, said the prime minister "brought round the sandwiches and little cakes herself and tea in white cups with a flower border." "She actually thanked us for coming," said **Denise Mullins** of Detroit.

□

Lily Tomlin, who recently won a Tony Award for her one-woman Broadway show, has gone to court to block distribution of a documentary about the show. In a lawsuit filed in Los Angeles, she charged that the producers of the documentary "Lily" exceeded contractual limits about how much material from "The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe" could be included. The suit seeks to prevent the producers, **Joan Churchill** and **Nicholas Broomfield**, from selling or distributing the documentary until contractual demands are met. "Lily" is scheduled for broadcast on U. S. public television in January.

□

Queen Elizabeth II awarded an honorary knighthood Friday to the American oil heir and philanthropist **J.P. Getty Jr.**, who has long lived in Britain. There were more industrialists than usual on the queen's birthday honors list, in recognition of Industry Year in Britain; **John Egan**, who revived the automaker Jaguar, and **Ian MacGregor**, who steered Britain's coal industry through the yearlong miners' strike that ended in March 1985, were knighted. MacGregor, 73, retires as National Coal Board chairman in August. Since he has dual British and U.S. nationality, he can use the title "Sir" — unlike Getty and the Irish rock star and charity fund-raiser **Bob Geldof**, who was given an honorary knighthood this week. Others on the list included **Merle Park**, head of the Royal Ballet School, who becomes Dame Merle, and **Brian Urquhart**, recently retired United Na[...] ficial, who was knighted.

□

Ludwig van Beethoven['s] will has been sold at [...] Marburg, West Germ[any] [...] 170,000 Deutsche marks [...] The 1823 holograph will ha[d been] appraised at 75,000 DM. [At the] same sale, a collection [of manu]scripts by **Friedrich S[...]** for 180,000 DM.

□

Jan Borysewicz, lead [...] the Polish rock group L[...] has been sentenced in W[...] three months in jail for pe[...] a drunken striptease and [...] obscenities and insults [...] June 1 children's concert.

□

Steve McQueen, who [...] 1980, has been honored w[ith a] star on Hollywood's Walk [...] in a ceremony attended b[y the ac]tor's son, **Chad**, and daugh[ter Ter]ry **McQueen-Flattery**.

□

The media magnate **Ru[pert Mur]doch** is buying the Bever[ly Hills] home of **Dr. Jules Stein**, ph[...] philanthropist and creator [of a bil]lion-dollar entertainment [...] the Los Angeles Times rep[orted. The] paper said informed sou[rces indi]cated that Stein's estate — [...] in 1981 — was asking $10 [...] for the 1927 mansion. T[he house] was designed by **Wallace** [...] **Fred Niblo**, who directed [...] lent films as "The Mark of [Zorro,"] "The Three Musketeers," [...] and Sand" and "Ben Hur."

□

Tickets were reported[ly] changing hands for £1,000 [...] as fans flew to London fro[m as far] away as South America fo[r a con]cert Friday night by Fa[...] Arab world's top female [...] Tickets sold out months [...] £100. A Royal Festiv[al Hall] spokesman said: "This is [...] est box-office taking we've [...] for anyone."

□

The Swiss actor **Ma[ximilian] Schell**, 56, who played the [...] the U. S. film "Peter the [...] has reportedly married a R[...] actress, **Natalia Andreichen[ko]**, who played his wife in the fil[m. The] Swiss Embassy in Moscow [con]firmed that an actor had bee[n mar]ried there but would give no [...]

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